Recognized Authority on Connellsville Coke Trade.

The Weekly Courier

Circulates Wherever Coke is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 46, NO. 5. CONNELLSVILLE, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1923. SIX PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

Depression, Believed to be Temporary, Prevails in Coke Market, Prices at Low Level

Suspensions on Contract Shipments Cause Accumulation of Stocks.

DEMAND DID NOT DEVELOP

As Was Expected and Some Producers Were Caught With Demurrage Coke; Range of $4.00-$4.50 Below Cost of Production; No Forecasts.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, August 1.—The coke market has been very much depressed this week, particularly in furnace trade, sales being made at very low figures. The depression may be only temporary, but the market has to be quoted as it is found in actual transactions, and on that basis spot furnace coke is quotable at $4.00 to $4.50, against $4.50 to $5.00 a week ago, and even at that the $4.50 in the range now quoted is practically no more than an asking price. Standard furnace coke has actually sold this week at $4.00. In foundry coke there is not much decline, the general range of the market being $5.25 to $5.50, against $5.25 to $5.75 a week ago.

The slump in the market this week is ascribed to demurrage coke, a little more coke being made than could be applied in regular way as there have been some short suspensions on contract shipments also some blowing out of furnaces. In a broad market this coke forced for sale would bring early if not quite regular price, but just at the moment there seems to be scarcely any demand for coke, hence a small tonnage has been able to force prices downward.

Apparently most sellers of coke expected to see a demand arise for August deliveries, since it is supposed that a number of furnaces ... operation did not contract for ... quarter and ... are unwilling to take chances on buying ... the spot market. If so, these ... have been disappointed ... August has entered upon without ... being much business. ... One August sale ... definitely reported, a ... interest buying for August ... had one for July, only that it buys this time from a different producer. The July coke was at $4.75 and it is understood the August coke is at less.

Coke prices are now out of speaking distance with production costs, but it is no new thing in the coke market for prices to be far below cost of production. Various circumstances may cause operators to produce at a loss. This case has not been, thus far, one of coke being produced at a loss as the sales were made after the coke was produced. The sellers merely took a loss rather than allow demurrage charges to pile up. The market is now quotable as follows:

Spot furnace	$4.00@$4.50
Contract furnace	$4.50@$4.75
Spot foundry	$5.25@$5.50

Operators are indisposed to make predictions as to the future of the coke market, latest developments putting them beyond their depth. It is assumed on general principles that coke will not be made at a great loss for an indefinite period, but it may take some time for the market to right itself if furnaces continue going out of blast suddenly and producers involved are unable or unwilling to curtail their production quickly enough to avoid making coke that has to be dumped on the market. The trouble is simply that the operators have not been quick on the trigger. A few per cent less production in the last month would have left the market to rule at a considerably higher figure today, and only a little excess production in the future will hold it down.

In another direction there are interesting possibilities for the coke market, gathering around the anthracite situation. As reported in The Courier a week ago, quite a lot of inquiry has developed for medium sulphur coke in connection with domestic use. No little part of this inquiry now comes from consuming territory towards the west, it being recognized in such districts that they would be the first to be shut off in case of a shortage of anthracite. Last week medium sulphur coke was bringing $4.00 to $4.25 but this was only a temporary bulge, and sales have been made since then, even for somewhat extended delivery at under $4.00. However, medium sulphur coke is still higher than it was three or four weeks ago.

Monthly average prices of coke thus far this year have been as follows:

	Fur.	Fdry.
January	$8.30	$9.25
February	7.30	8.50
March	7.32	8.60
April	6.25	7.80
May	5.25	6.30
June	5.00	5.85
July	4.60	5.60

A little more activity is to be reported in pig iron in the past week than for a number of weeks previous, but the improvement furnishes cold comfort to the furnace interests for the reason that it still leaves the market losing ground. That is, while transactions have increased somewhat they are still, in point of tonnage, far below the rate at which merchant pig iron is being produced.

The inactivity, moreover, is confined to foundry iron, basic remaining practically stagnant while Bessemer ... on ... the customary small lot sales.

The condition in foundry iron has ... that the consumers contracted ... well, long ago, for second quarter deliveries, and the furnaces have been waiting for the consumers to get through with that iron and then either buy for third quarter or begin buying from hand to mouth. The contracting movement did not materialize, and at the beginning of July the prompt buying did not begin to any extent. Apparently the consumers required extra time to use up their second quarter iron. The present increase in buying is taken to represent exhaustion of some supplies but on the whole the buying is light, indicating that consumption is very considerably reduced or that stocks of some size remain.

Market prices are not quotably changed and the possibility has been looming large that the market may be scraping bottom. While demand continues very light, on the whole, further declines may be avoided by additional furnaces going out of blast. Prices are the same as a week ago, as follows:

Bessemer	$26.50
Basic	$25.00
Foundry	$25.00@$26.00
Malleable	$25.00@$26.00

These prices are f. o. b. Valley basis, prices delivered Pittsburg being higher by the amount of the freight, $1.77.

Monthly averages of Valley pig iron prices since the beginning of the year have been as follows:

	Bess.	Basic.	Fdry.
January	$27.50	$25.00	$27.00
February	27.73	25.67	27.21
March	29.94	29.44	30.00
April	31.00	31.00	31.00
May	30.22	29.33	30.69
June	28.73	26.85	28.04
July	26.82	25.12	25.70

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Klondike and sometimes the Masontown district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per ton of 2,000 pounds, effective July 1, 1922:

Destination.	Rate.
Baltimore	$3.21
Buffalo	3.28
Canton	2.52
Chicago	4.16
Cleveland	2.77
Columbus	2.77
Detroit	3.65
E. St. Louis	4.54
Erie	2.77
Harrisburg	2.90
Joliet	4.16
Louisville	4.16
Milwaukee	4.79
New York	4.79
Philadelphia	3.53
Pittsburg	1.51
Port Henry, N. Y.	4.54
Port Maitland, Ont.	3.28
Pottstown	3.28
Reading	3.28
Richmond, Va. (B. & O.)	4.69
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	4.79
South Bethlehem	3.53
Swedeland, Pa.	3.53
Toledo, O.	3.28
Wheeling	2.27
Valley Points	3.27
For Export.	
From Connellsville district:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	[illegible]
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	[illegible]
From Latrobe district:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	3.33
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	3.33

Last Bonds Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co. To Be Paid Tomorrow

PITTSBURG, July 31—According to announcement previously made the last outstanding bonds of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company, amounting to $50,000, will be paid tomorrow. The original issue of $1,500,000 was sold February 1, 1892.

The Union Trust Company, then the Union Transfer & Trust Company, was made trustee. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, was then president of the bank. The president of the coke company then was Edwin W. Smith, and its secretary, George B. Motheral. The bonds were issued to become due February 1, 1942, but a sinking fund was provided for the redemption before maturity, being made up by setting aside 10 cents per ton on each ton of coal mined and 15 cents per ton on each ton of coke manufactured.

Coke Production in France.

The weakness of France in coke supplies is even more pronounced than that in coal. The coke-producing industry suffered severely during the war. Whereas 2,941,194 tons were produced in France in 1913, only 744,756 tons were produced in 1921 and 1,032,735 tons in 1922.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	Week Ending July 28, 1923. Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Week Ending July 21, 1923 Ovens	In	Out	Tons
DISTRICT								
Connellsville	18,243	13,462	4,781	157,140	18,243	13,966	4,277	159,620
Lower Connellsville	16,888	9,735	7,153	115,770	16,888	9,785	7,103	116,920
Totals	35,131	23,197	11,934	272,910	35,131	23,751	11,380	276,540
FURNACE OVENS								
Connellsville	14,986	11,272	3,714	131,000	14,986	11,272	3,711	132,500
Lower Connellsville	6,822	3,277	3,545	39,850	6,822	3,277	3,545	40,330
Totals	21,808	14,549	7,259	170,850	21,808	14,549	7,259	172,830
MERCHANT OVENS.								
Connellsville	3,257	2,190	1,067	26,140	3,257	2,694	563	27,120
Lower Connellsville	10,066	6,458	3,608	75,940	10,066	6,508	3,545	76,590
Totals	13,323	8,648	4,675	102,080	13,323	9,202	4,121	103,710

H. C. Frick Coke Company Joins in Attack on Recent Ruling on Private Cars

With Other U. S. Steel Subsidiaries Asks I. C. C. to Reconsider Order.

OWNERSHIP PROTECTION

Was Provided by Earlier Decisions; Cars Not Used to Market Coal in Competition with Commercial Mines; Bought at Carriers' Request.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company, as owner of several hundred private cars, has joined with the Illinois Steel Company, Carnegie Steel Company, American Steel & Wire Company, National Tube Company, American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, United States Coal & Coke Company, and United States Fuel Company, subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, in filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission a petition asking a reconsideration of the private car features of its recent decision banning the use of assigned cars after September 1.

According to the last annual report of the corporation its subsidiaries, exclusive of railroad and iron mining companies, owned on December 31, 1922, 10,516 freight cars classified as follows: Box cars, 65; cabooses, 12; coal, 604; coke, 680; commercial dump, 203; flats, 845, gondolas, 6,502; ore, 462; rack, 26, tank, 821 cars.

It is with a view to having their rights of ownership in these cars protected that appeal has been made to the commission. This appeal differs from that recently made by the associated railroads, the petition of which was concerned with assigned cars for railway fuel loading, not privately owned cars.

The petition of the steel corporation subsidiaries sets forth that "manufacturing conditions peculiar to the steel industry make necessary a steady and continuous supply of raw materials, the most important of which is coal. Several tons of this commodity are required to produce a ton of finished steel. Experience has demonstrated that the carriers have been unable to furnish equipment necessary to transport such large tonnages of this raw material, this for reason (1) of the peak demands for transportation when the traffic is abnormal and (2), during normal times the situation in particular districts is such that the local carriers have not the equipment available.

"At the solicitation of the carriers themselves, the steel companies have invested large sums of money in private cars. Unless such cars are available it will become necessary at times to close down part of the mills, to curtail manufacture and to throw out of employment many thousands of men, not only those employed in the mills and at the coal mines, but also men employed at limestone quarries and iron ore mines, as well as employes of the steamship companies and the railroad companies which transport these commodities."

The petition also states that the applicants did not offer testimony in the case because the mining companies were not subject to the interstate commerce act and did not receive the orders issued in the case, and because applicants had been advised that, as a matter of law, the advantage of the ownership of private cars was and is not a preference within the prohibition of the interstate commerce act.

"For a period of 20 years, or more," the petitioners aver, "private cars have been recognized as lawful vehicles that may be used by steel companies for obtaining a regular, constant and continuous supply of coal of the proper qualities for steel making and also for the manufacture of metallurgical coke that is used in the making of steel. No general attack was made upon this use of private cars in these proceedings. The National Coal Association disapproved any intention of assailing the use of the private car as being an improper or unlawful instrumentality of transportation.

"Relying upon the fact that the commission was fully acquainted with the use of the private coal car in the steel industry and upon the well settled rules and regulations of this commission approving their use, as affirmed by the courts and recognized by Congress, it was deemed necessary to offer in support of the use to which applicants' private cars are put. Consequently, applicants were surprised by the report condemning a practice the propriety of which they did not understand was seriously questioned."

The petition cites decisions under which the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that the owner of private cars was entitled to their exclusive use. In support of the petition counsel further asserts that not one pound of coal mined by the applicant mining companies was either marketed, sold or shipped in competition with coal mined in the same or an adjacent district, and that since the essential element of competition was lacking a finding of undue prejudice or preference was not maintainable.

BETHLEHEM AND OTHER COMPANIES FILE PETITIONS.

A few days after the Steel Corporation filed its petition against the use of private cars, similar petitions were filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries and by a group of independent coke companies. The latter included the Seaboard By-products Coke Company, the Chicago By-product Coke Company, the Donner-Union Coke Corporation, and the Rainey-Wood Coke Company.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation said in its petition that it used 13,000,000 tons of coal annually and that it operates 30 coal mines in order to get the quality of coal desired. To provide for the regular and adequate transportation of its supply of coal, it said it had acquired and now owns approximately 4,000 standard steel hopper bottom coal cars.

"In no other instance in the entire history of the regulation of interstate commerce by the Interstate Commerce Commission has so important an order so vitally affecting important interests of shippers or receivers of traffic been made upon a record so devoid of evidence disclosing the circumstances and conditions of the transportation, traffic and business affected," the corporation said.

The coke companies, in their petition, showed that altogether they owned 1,300 coal cars, which they had equipped themselves with in order to have an adequate and regular supply of coal.

"The order, if it shall be enforced and be not modified," they said, "ruinously affects the interest of petitioners and jeopardizes the operations of their businesses. The effect will be to deny absolutely to petitioners the use and enjoyment of their coal cars to the extent the placement of said cars at mines serving petitioners would exceed the pro-rata share of available cars to which other mines in the same district shall be concurrently entitled.

"The petitioners are affected by this order not only through the immediate destruction in large part of the values represented by their investment in their coal cars, but because it removes an important basis upon which their business has been built up, the continuance of which is essential in the conduct of their operations and for any future growth of their plants and the industry in which they are engaged."

Since the filing of the petitions the Interstate Commerce Commission has postponed from September 1 to October 1 effectiveness of its order abolishing the assigned car practice.

River Coal Tonnage.

The coal haul on the Monongahela river in 1922 was 80.6 per cent of the total tonnage, the annual report of the federal engineers discloses. The coke percentage was 1.2 per cent. On the Ohio coal was 54.8 per cent and on the Allegheny 24.2 per cent.

MINERS, OPERATORS ARE WARNED THAT PUBLIC HAS RIGHTS

Will Look With Great Disfavor Upon a Strike in Anthracite Region.

COAL COMMISSION TO ACT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—The United States Coal Commission has determined that it will make every possible effort to prevent a strike in the anthracite region as the result of the failure of the operators and miners to come to an agreement. In a discussion of the situation as the commission views it, John Hays Hammond, chairman, has stated that the commission will not take precipitate action, but will give the operators and miners an opportunity to compose their differences. They have until August 31 to reach an agreement. On that date the present contract expires.

The commission is understood to have in preparation a note of warning to both sides in the anthracite controversy setting forth the seriousness of a curtailment of operations and pointing out that the public interest is foremost and must not be jeopardized by the dispute between these employers and their organized employes.

In view of the general public sentiment opposed to still another strike in the coal mines, the attitude of the commissioners was represented as being "inconceivable" that there should be another cessation of mining after September 1.

Commissioners appear to be pleased over the public reception to their report on conditions in the anthracite industry. They look for Congress to follow the recommendations for putting the industry more under public control. Members of the commission expressed the view that the public reaction to their recommendations was favorable to regulating the anthracite mines like the railroads and other public utilities are controlled in the public interest.

With the anthracite report as a gauge for proper judgment, the commission is understood to feel that public opinion would look with disfavor upon both miners and operators in the event of another strike against the public interest.

COAL PRODUCTION CONTINUES ABOUT 10,750,000 TONS

WASHINGTON, July 30—The weekly report of the Unitde States Geological Survey states that the production of soft coal continues at the rate of about ten and three-quarters million tons per week. The output, including lignite and coal coked, local sales, and mine fuel, in the week ended July 21 decreased somewhat and preliminary estimates place the total at 10,673,000 net tons, against 10,941,000 tons in the week preceding.

Early returns on car loadings in the week July 23-28 indicate little change with possibly a slight increase to between 10,700,000 and 10,800,000 tons.

Production during the first 171 working days of 1923 was 303,623,000 net tons, or less than one per cent behind the average for the three years of industrial activity and 36 per cent ahead of that for the three years' depression.

The production of beehive coke which has been falling off since late in June is now back at the level of output in mid-February. Preliminary estimates based on the number of cars loaded on the principal coke-carrying railroads place the total for the week ended July 21 at 360,000 net tons.

Production by states, compared with the corresponding week of last year, was as follows:

	1923	1922
Pennsylvania and Ohio	292,000	78,000
West Virginia	21,000	5,000
Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia	13,000	7,000
Virginia	15,000	5,000
Colorado and New Mexico	5,000	5,000
Washington and Utah	7,000	4,000
U S Total	360,000	104,000

Overproduction in Alabama.

The coke market in Alabama is very weak owing to overproduction.

Production and Output.

Continued Curtailment But Not Heavy Enough to Meet An Unexpected Situation

Suspension Orders Instead of Stimulated Demand Was the Cause.

DISTURBED THE BALANCE

Between Production and Consumptive Demand, Resulting in Some Surplus Stock; Measures Being Taken to Stabilize Market; Output 272,910.

Although the curtailment of coke production continued last week the cut that was made was not heavy enough to meet a contingency which had not been counted upon by the operators.

The feeling had been more or less prevalent that there would be at least slight stimulation in demand to provide for uncovered August requirements. Instead, notices began to come into the region giving instructions to suspend shipment on contracts which had been concluded during July or earlier. Being altogether unexpected the receipt of these instructions created a condition the recurrence of which the operators have been long striving to prevent, knowing so well, and sometimes by costly experience, what the consequences would be with respect to prices.

A fairly even balance between production and consumptive demand has been preserved ever since the slacking off began. To accomplish this safely has required careful trimming of the cargo, but in the main no more coke has been made than the market has been able to absorb from week to week. Plants that did not have contracts for a large part or all of their output were under the greater necessity to keep a sharp eye on the situation. These operations kept output so well within the limits of the spot market demand that only very rarely did they have any unconsigned coke on the tracks. Plants tied up with contracts ran along from day to day on schedules that enabled them to keep up with requisitions having little, if any, intimation that they would not be permitted to continue at practically the same rate. These operations are now feeling the suspension orders, the effects of which have been to cause accumulations of coke.

Being supersensitive to such conditions the market has dropped off so sharply that prices have gone below the level of profitable operation. It is no part of the present purpose of producers to make and sell coke at prices which do not yield a profit. While they have been obliged to sacrifice some coke made before the existing depression took place, they feel that that is about as far as they will go over on the wrong side of the line.

Checking coke production cannot be operated as an emergency brake. Several days are required to slow down unless the decision has made to stop altogether by drawing the last charge and leaving the ovens empty. The checking process began last week when the merchant producers blew out 554 ovens which, with the decline in production at the furnace plants, reduced the regional tonnage by 3,630 tons to 272,910, the lowest since the last week in February. To get a better grip on the somewhat suddenly developed situation more ovens are being put out of commission this week.

It is the impression that the depression will be of short duration although it is realized the so-called temporary period may extend well into September. The operators are not disposed to take chances, however, and will employ such further measures as may, in their judgment, assist in stabilizing the market.

The estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday, July 28 was 272,910 tons, contributed by the two districts as follows: Connellsville, 157,140, a decrease of 2,480 tons; Lower Connellsville, 115,770 tons, a decrease of 1,150 tons, or a total decrease of 3,630 tons, as compared with a decrease of 5,330 tons during the preceding week.

By interests the production was: Furnace, 170,850, a loss of 2,000 tons; merchant, 102,080, a loss of 1,630 tons, as compared with losses of 3,500 and 2,530 tons respectively during the week ended July 21.

The 554 ovens blown out were all at merchant plants as follows: Oliver No. 1, 149; Oliver No. 2, 205; Oliver No. 3, 150; Katherine, 50. There was no change in the oven lists of the H. C. Frick Coke Company or the independent furnace plants.

Production by the two interests and the total compared with the corresponding week in 1922 is shown herewith:

Week	Merch.	Furn.	Total.	Total 1922
Jan. 6	84,880	132,970	217,850	81,130
Jan. 13	92,680	133,680	226,360	88,916
Jan. 20	99,490	135,190	234,680	85,556
Jan. 27	102,000	143,690	245,690	90,356
Feb. 3	99,990	144,110	244,100	90,190
Feb. 10	107,980	151,800	259,780	91,624
Feb. 17	108,860	157,500	266,360	102,590
Feb. 24	111,220	149,850	261,070	105,976
Mar 3	116,900	161,430	278,330	112,716
Mar. 10	118,190	162,340	280,530	125,960
Mar. 17	121,470	163,710	285,180	124,020
Mar. 24	124,730	165,480	290,210	134,414
Mar. 31	125,470	171,880	297,350	149,860
Apr 7	128,870	176,340	305,210	134,420
Apr. 14	128,880	177,640	306,520	95,810
Apr 21	123,810	181,060	304,870	64,950
Apr 28	121,370	181,350	302,720	54,230
May 5	121,870	184,330	306,200	52,200
May 12	118,320	179,400	297,720	54,150
May 19	116,090	182,340	298,430	57,430
May 26	112,320	183,350	295,670	59,150
June 2	109,980	183,350	293,330	48,475
June 9	113,600	181,950	295,610	55,660
June 16	116,950	185,450	302,400	68,830
June 23	116,520	190,200	306,720	65,050
June 30	114,420	189,800	304,220	70,210
July 7	100,580	175,820	276,400	53,920
July 14	106,240	175,630	281,870	63,920
July 21	103,710	172,830	276,540	68,670
July 28	102,080	170,830	272,910	72,700

1923 to Date	8,414,850
1922 to Date	2,531,120
Gain over 1922	5,883,740

STEEL MARKET SAFELY HALF WAY THROUGH SUMMER DULL PERIOD

Without Accident; Prices Well Maintained and No Cancellations or Postponements of Consequence.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

The finished steel markets have now gotten half way through the traditionally dull period of July and August without meeting any accidents. Prices are well maintained on all the leading finished steel products and there are no cancellations or postponements of particular consequence.

On the whole it may be said that the steel market has gotten along better to date than might have been expected. It is now fully four months since steel price advances entirely ceased, four months since coke and scrap started to decline, and fully three months since pig iron started its decline. Thus the sentimental influence upon the steel market has been distinctly unfavorable, and added to this has been the very conservative feeling that has existed in all business circles for about three months past.

Some of the mills were not fortified, by the state of their order books, to pass through a period of this length, not having sufficient momentum but other mills were so well booked that the new business developing from day to day has gone chiefly to the mills that needed support and thus the market has continued steady.

According to the usual reckoning there is another dull month to be passed through and then steel buying should become seasonly active. Whether this buying will be sufficient to support the market at present prices or merely sufficient to develop price cutting, remains to be seen. More mills will need new business in September than have needed it in the past month. If declines start, they will probably bring about established of prices again, at slightly lower levels.

The steel consuming industries continue to operate well. If steel prices are forced to yield it will probably be more on account of shipments having exceeded consumption in the past seven months than on account of consumption itself decreasing.

The rate of steel production is about 20 per cent below its top but is not far below the average level of the past ten months.

ONE SON LOSES HAND, ANOTHER'S ARM IS BROKEN

CONFLUENCE, July 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holt received word that their son, John, who is employed as a railroad brakeman at Newell, had his hand severed while at work.

They also were notified that another son, Joseph, suffered an arm fracture at his place of employment at Canton, Ohio.

Laubachs Hear More About Death Of Son in China

SCOTTDALE, July 28.—A letter received yesterday morning by Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Laubach, mailed in China just after the accident in which their son, James, was the victim, told further news of the drowning of their son. The accident occurred on June 23. An organized search was made for the bodies of both Mr. Laubach and his companion, Mr. Winters. The bodies were found near the scene of the accident on June 25. They were placed in Chinese caskets and laid in state in the chapel of the Huping Christian College, Yochow, in which the young men were teachers. The funeral was held on June 28.

The only information concerning the funeral was that received by cable as the letter gave no details of the funeral.

COAL INSPECTION BUREAU IS BEING FORMED IN W. VA.

To "Make Shippers Afraid to Ship Bad Coal, Buyers Afraid to Reject Good Coal."

PLAN MEETS WITH FAVOR

Definite steps toward the formation of a National Coal Inspection Bureau were taken in West Virginia at a meeting of producers and wholesalers held in Charleston last week. The purpose of the proposed bureau, says the Coal Trade Journal, is twofold: on the one end, it is designed to minimize unwarranted rejections of coal by consumers, and on the other, to enforce such standards of preparation and merchandising that shippers of unmerchantable and poorly prepared coal will find continued operations difficult. As one member put it, the bureau proposes "to make the shipper afraid to ship bad coal and the buyer afraid to reject good coal."

Specifically the following three objects are announced:

1. To protect the public in the matter of coal quality.

2. To protect the mine operators against the rejection of coal by industries using the rejection as a means of beating down the prices.

3. To sustain the industries when such rejections are justified by the quality of the coal shipped and to work with both operators and consumers of coal for the better selection and a more economical use of coal.

The project is still in the early formative stage. Those interested declare it will be necessary to move cautiously in the matter of selecting officers and an executive head. For the latter position they desire to obtain the services of a man whose reputation will be broad enough and high enough to inspire the confidence of the entire coal shipping and coal consuming public. Likewise, it is stated, no immediate decision will be made with respect to the location of the general headquarters of the organization. Many of those interested favor Columbus or Cincinnati. It is proposed to build up a large corps of trained inspectors to be stationed at such points as Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Greensboro, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

The idea of a joint inspection bureau has been brought before the coal trade twice within the past month. It was strongly urged by R. S. Bain of Cleveland in an address before the American Wholesale Coal Association at its Cincinnati convention. Mr. Bane pointed out that there are buyers who have been known to reject coal on the score of quality even before they had seen it, simply because the market has declined since they placed their order or because they overestimated their requirements. On the other hand there are shippers, he said, who are not above shipping on an extra car or billing out a poorly prepared shipment, although he expressed the opinion that the number of unwarranted rejections far exceeded the merited refusals.

In the recent report of the United States Coal Commission on the anthracite industry the establishment of an intercompany inspection service on hard coal was urged upon the operators. The commisson announced that it favored an organization voluntarily formed and controlled by the producers themselves because it wanted the responsibility thrown back upon the private management rather than the government, but warned the coal men that unless this suggestion were accepted the federal fact-finding agency would recommend compulsory inspection under government auspices.

During the war the system of classification known as pools was enforced upon tidewater shipments, and the pooled idea, which involves grading, has been used since that period in times of emergency, both at tidewater and on the lakes. Under that system it is the mine that is classified as producing coal of a quality and size falling within the limits of a specified pool. When the system was enforced as a device to save transportation, the identity of the coal at tidewater and the lakes was lost. A cargo of pool 1 (Navy Standard coal), for example, might be made up of consignments from several different companies. To this there has been strong objection because a company that had built up a good-will on the trade name of its product lost the value of the reputation so acquired. With the end of compulsory pooling many large shippers withdrew from the pools, although the pool numbers still persist in trading.

More recently, a number of exporting firms have joined with the Department of Commerce in furthering a plan for certificates of quality on shipments of coal to foreign countries. Under this scheme, grading requirements would be worked out through arrangement with the Bureau of Mines, which has several times urged statutory standards of quality and preparation. At least one large group of exporters, however, strongly disapproves of this scheme.

The inspection bureau idea, it is pointed out differs from these schemes in that the plans as so far outlined do not call for any pooling or grading of shipments. What they contemplate is that where disputes arise between shipper and receiver there will be an unbiased authority at hand competent to determine whether the coal shipped was the coal ordered

STANDARD BOY'S LEG BROKEN BY CAR

MOUNT PLEASANT, July 23.—Walter Yorofsky, 12 years old, of Standard, was brought to the Memorial Hospital for treatment of a fracture of the leg.

He was struck by an automobile yesterday.

World's Output of Coal Increased Six Per Cent Over 1921

Although the preliminary estimates of the production of coal in the United States in 1922 show a marked decrease as a result of the five-months miners' strike, the world's coal production of 1,208,000,000 metric tons in that year showed an increase of 72,000,000 tons, or six per cent, over the output in 1921, according to W. I. Whiteside, of the United States Geological Survey.

The production of the United Kingdom has risen to the level of the early war years, and this increase counterbalances not only the falling off in the United States but that in other countries. Although Germany lost, beginning in June, about 70 per cent of the Upper Silesian coal production to Poland so that the Polish output was about three or four times as much as in former years, the total in Germany for the year shows an increase over the output of 1920 and hardly 5,000,000 tons less than that of 1921. The Netherlands lignite industry, which had in 1920 reached an output of almost 1,500,000 tons, has now practically if not entirely ceased.

The coal industry of the Union of South Africa, on account of strikes and inability, owing to high freight rates, to compete in foreign markets, has suffered a great depression, the production falling off in 1922 about 20 per cent.

The United States produced 47,613,000 tons of anthracite and 370,000,000 tons of bituminous during 1922, 34.6 per cent of the world's total. In 1921 the percentage was 40.4; in 1920, 45.3. The highest, 45.4, was in 1918.

CONNELLSVILLE MAN CONDUCTS MINERS' SCHOOL AT STATE

STATE COLLEGE, July 27.—The summer course in practical coal mining, conducted by W. G. Duncan of Connellsville, of the extension department of the State College School of Mines, was brought to a close with appropriate exercises last night. More than 50 men received certificates from Dean E. A. Holbrook. This is the largest class to complete the short course, which was started five years ago with an enrollment of four miners.

Judge H. Walton Mitchell of Pittsburg, president of the college board of trustees, commended the men for their ambition that caused them to seek the training offered by the college leading to positions as mine foremen and fire bosses.

American Red Cross first aid certificates were presented to the men who had taken first aid work and also 35 women school teachers who took the same work under United States Bureau of Mine officials. The women later will receive Bureau of Mines' first aid certificates as well.

Examinations are now being held at the college by officials of the State Department of Mines, and the men who have just completed the summer course are trying to qualify, either as mine foremen, first or second grade, or as fire bosses.

G. R. SCRUGHAM DIES IN OHIO

Word has been received in Uniontown of the death of George R. Scrugham, former member and directing head of the J. V. Thompson Creditors Committee and widely known in the county, at his home in Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio, the afternoon of July 10. Mr. Scrugham was forced to give up the chairmanship of the Thompson committee in the fall of 1921, owing to a nervous breakdown, and since that time had lived at his home. He was past 60 years of age.

In 1915 Mr. Scrugham became interested in the J. V. Thompson liquidation and came to Uniontown. It was through him that Samuel Untermeyer of New York became interested in the affairs and formed the creditors' committee with Mr. Scrugham as its directing head. Mr. Scrugham remained in Uniontown in charge of the committee's affairs until 1921.

The deceased was prominent politically in the state of Ohio, having managed the campaign of the late President McKinley in that state at the request of the late Mark Hanna. He also occupied a prominent part in many national political campaigns. He was also one of the organizers of the first Wright Brothers Airplane Company at Dayton, Ohio. He was an internationally known business man.

ERNEST ROBBINS DIES SUDDENLY OF HEART DISEASE

Ernest Robbins, 53 years old, died suddenly Monday night at 9:10 o'clock at his home in East Crawford avenue. Death was due to heart trouble.

By trade Mr. Robbins was a painter and paper hanger, having been engaged in that business for the past 32 years, and has been living retired for the past six months on account of failing health. He was in his usual health yesterday and his death came as a shock to his relatives, and many friends.

Mr. Robbins was born in this city on March 17, 1870, receiving his education in the public schools here. At the age of 20 he engaged in painting and paper hanging business. He was the son of John and Diana Robbins, who died while Mr. Robbins was still a boy. He was unmarried. Miss Sara E. Burns, who has lived in the Robbins home since she was six years old, had been his housekeeper since the death of his mother.

Mr. Robbins was a member of the Christian Church.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, July 28, 1923.

Ovens	In Works		Name of Operators.	Address.
		MERCHANT OVENS		
152	100	Beatty	Mt Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
50	...	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
130	134	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
87	87	Clarissa	Colorado-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
100	100	Elm Grove	W. J Rainey, Inc.	New York
98	96	Fort Hill	W. J Rainey, Inc.	New York
104	94	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	...	Grace	Colorado-Schenck Coke Co	Connellsville
145	145	Humphries	Humphries Coal & Coke Co	Greensburg
275	275	Mt Braddock	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
310	310	Mt Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co	Greensburg
52	52	Myers	Brownfield Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
66	66	Nellie	Nellie Coke Co	Connellsville
88	88	Oliver No 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
100	100	Oliver No 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
50	50	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
91	91	Punt	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
52	...	Peerless	Mahoning Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
400	400	Rescue	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
40	...	Thomas	Whitel Coke Co.	Uniontown
33	33	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3,257	2,190			
		FURNACE OVENS		
160	85	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	...	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
297	...	Baggaley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	190	Bitner	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	...	Brinkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
180	254	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
301	250	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	400	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
320	510	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	120	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
388	304	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	...	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Dunbar
272	272	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	205	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	300	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
255	255	Hostetter	Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	248	Juniata	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
312	301	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
499	462	Leisenring 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	441	Leisenring 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	509	Leisenring 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
304	301	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
227	128	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
250	250	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	430	Mammoth	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
299	299	Marguerite	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
195	135	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	254	Oliphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
443	302	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
445	147	Shoaf	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
425	250	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	...	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
204	...	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
961	770	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
464	446	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	327	United	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
353	352	Whitney	Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	196	Wynn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	435	Yorkrun	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
245	245	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
11,986	11,272			

ESTABLISHED 1858 INCORPORATED 1894

JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON MOYER VOLCANO LAYTON | EIGHT PLANTS: | KINGSTON ENAMEL WILLIAM COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

"51 YEARS SERVICE"

—By—

Eureka Fire Brick Works

Coke Oven, Glass House, and Mill Operators know the meaning of

"EUREKA"

1507 First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mt. Braddock, Pa., Phone 48 Dunbar.

HOCHHEIMER & COMPANY

WHOLESALE

COAL AND COKE

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

FAYETTE TITLE & TRUST BLDG. UNIONTOWN, PA.

Homer L. Burchinal

CIVIL and MINING ENGINEER

635 and 637 Fayette Title & Trust Bldg., Uniontown, Pa.

Specialties:—Construction of Coal and Coke Plants. Examination and reports on coal properties. Valuations, superintendence, plans, estimates. Mine and property surveys.

Engineer for 40 independent companies in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Continuous blue print machine used in electric printing department.

Bell Phone 395. Tri-State Phone 955.

Boyts, Porter & Co.

YOUGH PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

Boyts, Porter & Co.

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

M. H. COCHRAN, President. M. E. STRAWN, Vice President. JOS. H. STRAWN, Secretary-Treasurer

WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars.

Youghiogheny Coal — Steam, Gas, Coking

Connellsville Coke — Furnace and Foundry — Low Sulphur, Hard Structure

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections

N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

C. M. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.

HIGHEST GRADE

Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited

Branch Office, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Penna. BELL TELEPHONE, 609 GRANT.

HERBERT DU PUY, President. JOHN G. NEFF, Gen. Mgr.

Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.

Works:—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.
Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

ANALYSIS FURNISHED ON REQUEST

M. M. HUSTEAD, Pres. W. B. HUSTEAD, Vice-Pres. J. E. HUSTEAD, Secy. & Treas.

HUSTEAD-SEMANS COAL AND COKE CO.

Furnace Coke By-Product Coal

General Offices—Uniontown, Pa.

HENRY OLIVER, President. JOHN JENKINS, Secretary.

Oliver & Snyder Steel Company

PRODUCERS OF

Highest Quality Standard Old Basin Connellsville Coke

AND

By-Product Coking Coal

General Offices:—South 10th and Muriel Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Communists In Plot To Destroy All Forms Of Police Protection

Army, Navy, Officers' Reserve Corps, Detectives and Armed Forces for Protection of Life and Property Regarded as Obstacles to Internationalism.

No IX.

By FRED R. MARVIN

Published in The Courier under Special Arrangement with the New York Commercial by which the Articles of the Series are Copyrighted

But once did the state when C. E Ruthenberg, as a witness for the defense in the case of William Z. Foster, charged with criminal syndicalism under the law of Michigan, catch that wily individua off his guard During the cross-examination when Assistant Attorney General Smith was questioning Ruthenberg, the prosecutor suddenly changed his line and abruptly asked

"Do you approve the American Legion?"

Shifting quickly in his seat to face the jury directly, his eyes snapping and with each word emphasized, Ruthenberg replied

I do not."

In his book on syndicalism, written some years ago, William Z Foster sets forth, in clear and unmistakable language, the position of the Communist today on all forms of police protection, including the army and navy, and now the Syndicalists expect to destroy this protection, so that when they are ready for the revolution the people will have nothing to fall back on for safety The Communist recognizes the force of the army, navy, police and constabulary where it is found, and today the American Legion, and well do they understand the loyalty existing in such organizations Foster writes

The Syndicalist Plan

"Once the general strike is in active operation, the greatest obstacle to its success will be the armed forces of capitalism—soldiers, police, detectives, etc. This formidable force will be used energetically to break the strike. The syndicalists have given much study to the problem presented by this force, and have found a solution for it. The proposed tactics are very different from those used by rebels in former revolutions. They are not going to mass and allow themselves to be slaughtered by capitalists' trained murderers in the orthodox way. There is a safer, more effective method. They are going to defeat the armed forces by disorganizing and demoralizing them."

The writer then goes at length into the method of disorganizing and concluding this feature, says

"The syndicalists in every country are already actively preparing this disorganization of the armed forces by carrying on a double educational campaign amongst the workers. On the one hand they are destroying their illusions about the sacredness of capitalist property and encouraging them to seize this property where they have the opportunity On the other hand they are teaching the working class soldiers not to shoot their brothers and sisters who are in revolt, but, if need be, to shoot their own officers and to desert the army when the crucial moment arrives."

This syndicalist idea of Foster's, so clearly expressed, has been adopted by the Communist movement of the world today and this work of demoralizing" the army and navy of the United States under a vast "no-more war" movement has gained tremendous proportions, and even should it be checked today, it would take years to rebuild what has already been destroyed.

No-More-War Movement

The "no-more-war" movement has naturally been popular No one wants war, but all want protection, and there is a wide difference between these. Attention was briefly called in a previous article to the system of weakening government through electing "class conscious, wise and courageous" Communists to office, and by this is not necessarily meant men who annually belong to the Communist party, but rather men who will adopt Communist "demands" and seek to enact them into law What better way then, in addition to this, can be found to weaken this nation so it will readily fall victim to any foreign or internal foe, than the demoralization of all forms of police protection?

It was brought out in the Foster trial that when he had attempted to form a Communist centre in Colorado the Rangers of that state deported him. As a result of this great publicity was given the incident. The constitutional rights of "free speech" and "free assemblage" had been violated It was made the campaign rallying cry of one party in that state Back of this party then went every Communist and radical influence that could be secured Honest and law-abiding members of that party seeing in this something which might throw their proverbial enemies out of power adopted the Communist "demand" for the abolition of the State Rangers, proven by actual demonstration to be one of the most efficient police forces this country has ever known, and this party "falling" for Communist Syndicalist propaganda was successful. The Colorado State Rangers are no more. The law still stands on the statute books but no appropriation was made to support the force. When the people awaken to what was back of this move, no doubt, this effective organization will be revived

The Policemen's Strike

Hark back but a few years to the policemen's strike in Boston. That was induced wholly by Communist influence. Note the great campaign now going on in every state where there is a state police force for its abolition, and in states where legislation has been proposed for such a force note the storm of protest, inspired and directed by Communist influence

That the syndicalist idea of William Z Foster harmonizes with that of present day Communism attention is called to another document that fell into the hands of the state of Michigan when the Bridgman convention was raided

The navy is regarded as a fertile field and the document in specific language points out the following facts

'All sailors by the manner and nature of their lives are devoid of nationalist ideology and they are, as a matter of fact, internationalists

'The condition of service of sailors on submarines cruisers and in general on ships which make distant trips is extremely difficult they enjoy very little rest, their maintenance is very dangerous to life

"The war did not bring to the sailors the moral satisfaction and peace which they were expecting, but to the contrary it brought them the monstrous waste of the seas

"In the final summary one should not forget that sailors are least of all subject to insubordination, and are very much inclined to insubordination and disorder

Because of these facts, as they reason 'the Communists of Moscow Russia, urge the Communists of the United States to work with increased vigor to "demoralize" the navy

Work in the Army

The same document points out that the youths in the army (and this is intended to cover those in the American Legion also) are, "particularly favorable soil for Communist agitation and the propaganda of the pacifist ideas. Agitators should strive to utilize as often as possible, the thousand and one little details of the soldier in order to undermine his obedience to the officers, the bourgeois discipline, and his duty to defending the bourgeois peace. Along with this there must be conducted on broad scales, an increased propaganda of pacifists' ideas of disarmament."

Before the war was over there sprang up in the United States under Communist dictation, a number of "peace" movements, and no doubt many sincere persons joined in these movements. Hardly had the armistice been signed than most of these organizations "amalgamated" under the common name of the National Council for the Prevention of War Propaganda to "increase pasifists' ideas of disarmament appeared in every section of the United States. The most remarkable thing about all these pacifist and disarmament movements is that they want this country to abolish all forms of police protection, yet raise not one word against the tremendous 'Red army" of Russia, and another noticeable thing about all such movements is that they have the unqualified support of every Communists in the United States, yet Communism openly proposes "force violence armed insurrection and acts of terrorism" to overthrow this government and confiscate all industries.

Officers Reserve Corps

This nation has a most effective force known as the Officers Reserve Corps consisting of civilians who go into training camps each year to be ready for an emergency, since our standing army at this time is but the shell of an efficient force around which can be built, through the work of the Officers Reserve Corps, a real body of trained men in case of necessity

The law creating the Officers' Reserve Corps has been vigorously attacked by those who listen to "demands'" coming from the inner circle in Russia. Every effort possible has been made to prevent an appropriation for the maintenance of this organization That measures will appear in the next Congress to destroy it entirely there is not the slightest doubt, since it would appear that Congress will not be lacking in "class conscious wise and courageous men who will be ready to sponsor any and all measures bearing the 'made-in-Russia brand.

Go back to the demands submitted by the "inner circle of the Red Trade International and the Communist International often referred to and one of the most complete documents in the hands of the state of Michigan, and there we find these two

"For the disarmament of all private detective cops in strike regions or elswhere All organizations for the purpose of forming armed bodies to engage in activities against strikers be declared criminal conspiracy"

"Legal provisions for the maintenance of order in strike regions by the appointment of the members of the labor unions involved, such members to be nominated by the labor organizations and armed from the public supplies for the purpose of maintaining order during the period of the strike.'

Legion Is Condemned

In all this campaign against police protection of all character for the people the American Legion comes in for its share of condemnation, and the utterance of Ruthenberg on the witness stand shows the feeling of Communists and their followers in general. To counteract the loyal and patriotic actions of the American Legion the Communists have secured control (if they did not inspire its formation in the first place) of the World War Veterans an organization which recently picketed the White House in furtherance of another Russian demand for the release of so-called political prisoners

The head of this organization Jack Bradon was arrested in a western city some months ago in an I W W raid He was found to carry an I W W card and was run out of town His mug is on file in the police station of that city now Elmer McMillan prominent in the affairs of the World War Veterans was among those arrested for attending the Bridgman convention and is yet to be tried for violating the criminal syndicalism law of Michigan

(The next and concluding article will deal with the nation wide movement of the Communists known as the Labor Defense Council)

MANY OBSTACLES IN WAY OF CHANGE FROM 12-HOUR DAY

Judge Gary Intimates Months May Elapse Before Its Elimination.

WAGE FACTOR ENTERS

Change to Shorter Day Would Mean Lesser Pay and This Probably Would Precipitate New Demands by Men; Thousands Will Be Added to Rolls.

NEW YORK, July 26—Executives of the United States Steel Corporation gathered around the conference table at company headquarters here today to plan the first step in the elimination of the 12-hour day With Judge Elbert H Gary presiding the conference went to work to find a basis upon which the revolutionary change may be made.

Upon entering the conference Gary indicated the change might not be accomplished for months It involves sweeping intricacies of operations complete revision of the working schedules of 260 000 employes new salary arrangements and employment of thousands of new workers

Our purpose is to consider ways and means for putting into effect at the earliest possible moment the elimination of the 12-hour day Judge Gary said This involves facts and figures more or less complicated

Here are the difficulties of the project which were under discussion

Workers now working the 12 hour shift—about 25 per cent of the entire employe list—would earn only $3.20 for an eight hour day They now receive $4 80

Judge Gary estimates that the change will add 15 per cent to the cost of the manufactured steel products because thousands of new men will have to be employed.

The estimates of those needed vary from 60 000 to 325 000

Some smaller steel companies making the change have been met with demands for wage increases

GRIFFIN MINER'S BODY RECOVERED AFTER 82 HOURS

After having been covered 82 hours the body of the man buried under a fall of slate and coal in the Griffin mine of the Hillman Coal & Coke Company near Masontown was recovered at 12 35 o clock Saturday The name of the victim was given today as John Woscelvich Other names had been used previously

Woscelvich was caught close by the car he was loading, just about the time he had completed his work for the day

Double shifts of men had worked continuously since the time of the accident. Fall after fall hampered their efforts The fall was declared to have been the worst in the history of mining in that part of the region Mine Inspector E E. Girod was at the scene the greater part of the time

The man leaves a wife and children in Europe

New Coal Openings Near Cumberland

CUMBERLAND, Md July 30—Within the past 10 days new coal developments have been started at Barton, near the old Caledonia property, by James J McDonald and Arthur P Hoffa An opening has been driven just above the Catholic Graveyard at Barton. A survey of the mining property has disclosed an excellent vein of Bakertown seam coal Fifteen men are working It is estimated $20,000 will cover the cost of the development

Mr McDonald and Mr Hoffa are also interested in another new development at Phoenix near Barton which si well under way and will be completed in the near future at a cost of about $30,000

NAMED FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Gerald Aubrey of West Brownsville Regular for District.

Gerald Aubrey of West Brownsville has been appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis from the district and with the announcement of this appointment comes the statement from Congressman S. A. Kendall that the position of alternate is open. Any young man interested in this proposition can secure application blanks from S Ray Shelby, Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown 'Papers must be in by August 1 so quick action is necessary

The new appointee to Annapolis is a nephew of Thomas Aubrey.

RED CROSS FIRST AID CAR WILL MAKE TRIP OVER B. & O.

As Part of a Journey Intended to Cover the Entire Country.

IN CONNELLSVILLE SEPT. 5

BALTIMORE July 27—In an effort to reduce the number of deaths from injuries in the nation the American Red Cross First Aid service car has started out over the Baltimore & Ohio system and the five months it will spend on this company's lines it is expected that hundreds of thousands of railroad employes individual work ers Boy Scouts and others will be prepared to give efficient aid to those who have been injured

This trip of the first aid car which began in Philadelphia July 21 marks the resumption of this sort of work by the American Red Cross after the suspension brought about by the World War It is planned to cover the entire country and the railroads of the country will cooperate by carrying the car from place to place The car is scheduled to arrive in Connellsville on September 5 and depart on September 8 It will be in Somerset September 2 4

The car is of the standard Pullman type and contains a lecture room seating 50 persons It is so arranged that in case of necessity because of some disaster it can be converted into a hospital accommodating 30 patients There is a surplus supply of food blankets stretchers and first aid materials for any purpose the car may be called for At the conclusion of the five months trip over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad the car will go to other roads until the entire country has been covered

Major M J Shields first aid field representative of the Red Cross will be in charge of the car He will be assisted by Dr W W Redel and others who will travel with the car Instructions have been issued by C W Galloway vice president in charge of operation and maintenance for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to subordinate officials to give every assistance in handling the car while it is on this company's lines

Meetings will be held in all the railroad shops freight houses freight yards and other places where there are groups of workers When possible, the force will be taken to the cars assembly room. Otherwise the demonstrations will be given in the shop or other buildings where the men and women can be assembled When the car is in a city or town one of the doctors will make a tour of all the industrial plants and give talks on first aid work Police forces fire fighting companies municipal employes and others will be shown approved first aid and resuscitation methods There will be lectures for the public when first aid for the home will be shown Anyone desiring to learn approved methods for taking care of cuts burns injuries of any other kind the resuscitation of persons overcome by gas or by falling into the water will be welcomed to the car In each city visited the surgeons and instructors on the car will announce when meetings will be held

Railroads Waste Hundred Millions A Year on Figures

American railroads would save $100 000 000 a year if the Inter State Commerce Commission would simplify reports it requires according to Slason Thompson railroad statistician

Two million dollars weekly must go to pay for clerical hire stationery stamps and printing necessary to prepare useless and indigestible information that goes to clutter up pigeonholes in Washington he said

"The files and storerooms of the commission are bursting with details for which it has no use Thompson continued and if it had eternity would be too short a period to provide an intelligent summary

Railroad executives have been studying this problem for the last few years and some of them agree with Thompson that they are being loaded down with armies of clerks Others contend the railways need the information these clerks prepare

Thompson's figures, prepared following a requested analysis a year ago have caused great interest in the Railway Accounting Officers Association.

From 1916 to 1921 clerical forces grew from 164 398 to 220 674 the increase of 56 276 being "nearly all surplus," according to Thompson In twenty-five years the increase has been 441 per cent.

"The railways are long on statistics and short on facilities equipment and dividends ' Thompson said

"Why waste enough millions to buy 2 000 locomotives or 70 000 freight cars or pay a dividend of 1 3 per cent on all outstanding railroad stock"

General Suspension In Oil Industry Soon

KANSAS CITY, Mo July 28—Twenty thousand workers will be laid off in the oil fields of the Southwest in August when leading refineries in the mid continent fields close down, according to estimates here today Many subsidiary plants will be affected

Preparations were made today for a general closing down in the oil industry

Poisoned by Ivy.

Miss Alice Atkins, employed in the auditing department of the West Penn Railways Company, is confined to her home with a bad case of ivy poisoning Her hands and face are badly [illegible]

Men Charged With Jerome Dynamiting Committed to Jail

BOSWELL July 25—Failing to furnish bail of $5,000 each as set by Justice of the Peace C S Ickes when [illegible] preliminary hearing [illegible] of nine men arrested in connection with the dynamiting of the Jerome Oh bridge at Jerome [illegible] committed to the Somerset [illegible] trial at the next session of criminal court

Hundreds of [illegible] space at [illegible] crowded the municipal building as the nine men stood preliminary trial on charges of destroying [illegible] property The hearing was originally set for Squire Ickes office but when this became crowded the squire adjourned court and transferred the hearing to the municipal building

The alleged confession of Minzio Pacifico held as a material witness in the case implicated himself and seven other men as having arranged the dynamiting according to the prosecution's evidence The confession said to have been made before Squire Ickes at [illegible] hearing when Pacifico was arraigned separately is said to be the basis of the state's testimony to be offered when the case comes up for trial

The defense refused to present any evidence when the men were arraigned Five witnesses were called by the prosecution and their testimony is considered by Squire Ickes as damaging to the defense attorney Ross Scott who has been representing the United Mine Workers in this district for the last year or more and who is attorney for the defense refused to allow his clients to testify in their own behalf

In addition to the eight men held for court at Somerset John Irac [illegible] chief [illegible] at Jerome has been released under $200 bond for his appearance as a material witness The eight men held in the case are Arthur Russell secretary of the Jerome local of the United Mine Workers of America William Gregory Michael Reskoffsky Michael Kelsha [illegible] John Labatk Murzio Pacifico Clemen Acchello and John Coodish All are striking miners excepting Pacifico who conducts a general store and boardinghouse and Acchello a junk dealer at Holsopple

Judge Gary Reports Progress Toward Shorter Work Day

NEW YORK July 25—Satisfactory progress toward elimination of the 12 hour day in the steel industry was announced today by Judge E H Gary as a meeting of presidents of subsidiary companies of United States Steel adjourned until next Thursday

The president and directors of the American Iron & Steel Institute will meet again in New York next week

Commenting on the discussions which were in progress here this week Judge Gary said

We are making a careful study of the whole subject concerning elimination of the 12 hour day should say we are making satisfactory progress but have not proceeded far enough to express any opinion in regard to the final conclusion'

Lake Shipments Gain Five Per Cent

The quality of soft coal loaded in to vessels at the Lake Erie piers in the week ended July 22 showed no change as compared with the week preceding The total quantity dumped was 1 [illegible] 916 net tons including 1 039 731 tons of cargo coal and 38 215 tons of vessel fuel

The cumulative dumpings of cargo coal during the present lake season stand at 12 8[illegible]7 600 tons an increase of five per cent over the tonnage during the corresponding part of the 1921 season more than triple that for 1922 and more than double that for 1920

Follansbee Mill Resumes

Operations at Follansbee mill of Follansbee Bros Sheet & Tin Plate Company Follansbee W Va., have been resumed

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, July 28, 1923.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators	Address
			MERCHANT OVENS.	
56		Adah	Westmoreland Fayette Coke Co	Greensburg
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] No 1	W J Rainey Inc	New York
[illegible]	200	[illegible] No 2	W J Rainey Inc.	New York
	11	American 1	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
10		[illegible]	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
[illegible]		Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]	Century	Century Coke Co	Brownsville
	10	Champion	Champion Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible] Coal Co	Pittsburg
118	114	Crystal	[illegible] Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
	210	Donald 1 &	Consolidated Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible] Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	South Fayette Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible] Connellsville Coke Co	Smithfield
[illegible]		[illegible]	Republic Coal & Coke Co	Connellsville
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co	Connellsville
8		[illegible]	[illegible] Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
15	10	[illegible]	Connellsville Central Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]		[illegible]	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co	Connellsville
8	38	[illegible]	Hope Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hustead Semans C & C Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	50	Isabella	[illegible] Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]		[illegible]	Junior Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	[illegible]	Labelle	American Coal Fuel Co	Labelle
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co	Helen
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Franklin Coke Co	Mt. Pleasant
400	[illegible]	Lincoln	[illegible] Coal & Coke Co	Scottdale
40		Little Gem	The [illegible] Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	50	[illegible]	Connellsville Central Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]		Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
64		[illegible]	Southern Connellsville Coke Co	Connellsville
300	200	[illegible]	Snowden Coke Co	Uniontown
100	100	Old Home	W J Parshall	Uniontown
[illegible]	[illegible]	Puritan 1 &	Puritan Coke Co	Uniontown
		Puritan No 4	Puritan Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	50	Puritan No [illegible]	Puritan Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]		Puritan No 6	Puritan Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	101	[illegible]	Poland Coal Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]		Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co	Outcrop
[illegible]		Royal	W J Rainey Inc	New York
	1	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co	Smithfield
30		[illegible]	H R Sackett Coal & C Co	Smithfield
[illegible]	310	Searight	[illegible] Fuller Coke Co.	Uniontown
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] rock	Fayette Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	30	Sterling	Consolidated Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	400	Thompson 2	Thompson Connellsville Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	311	Tower Hill 1	Eastern Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	55	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]		[illegible]	Byrne Coal & Coke Co	Scottdale
[illegible]	11	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
[illegible]	[illegible]	Washington 2	Wineland Gilmore C & C	Uniontown
26		Yukon	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
10 066	6 1[illegible]8			
			FURNACE OVENS	
400	400	Alicia	Pittsburg Steel Co	Alicia, Fay Co
300		Bridgeport	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
4[illegible]0		Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co	Brier Hill
6	4[illegible]6	Buffington	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]	Colonial No 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
156	156	Colonial No 3	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	5	Colonial No 4	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reliance Coal & Furnace Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dearth	H C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]00		Edenborn	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	400	Footedale	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]		Geneva	McKeefrey Coal Co	Leetonia, Ohio
462		Lambert	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
[illegible]		Leckrone	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
244		Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co	Youngstown, O.
30		Newcomer	H C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
180	2[illegible]2	Orient	American Coke Corporation	Uniontown
400	400	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
[illegible]0		Ronco	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
1[illegible]0		Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]			

Pipe Coils Pipe Bends Tanks

Pittsburgh Producers Supply Co.

1125 6 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Phone Grant 1607)

Mine and Mill Supplies

Factory Distributors for WELDING and CUTTING APPARATUS

When You Need Replacements, Consult Us.

Full Line of Rubber Hose, Belting, Oil Clothing, etc.

Sheets Structural Shapes Plates

Miner Suspended, 4,000 Others Quit

WILKES BARRE July 28—More than 4 000 miners went on strike today tieing up five collieries of the Hudson Coal Company in the Plymouth region because a miner was suspended for loading dirty coal" A miner was suspended two days ago The local unions have a rule that when any miner is suspended for more than two days they will not work during the remainder of his suspension

To Rebuild Haselton Furnace

Contract has been let for partial rebuilding of Haselton Furnace No 3 of the Republic Iron & Steel Company at Youngstown in blast with the same lining since September 1918

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier

West Penn Power Co. Buys Big Coal Tract

The Ohio County Fuel Company of West Virginia has purchased 3 354 acres of coal in the Richland district in the Pan Handle including 29 tracts, for a consideration of about $839 000

The Ohio County Fuel Company is an associate of the American Gas & Electric Company and the West Penn Power Company, and it is understood the acreage was bought to assure the Windsor power plant owned by these companies a supply of coal for their power operations

ROBERT DOPPELHEUER.

Robert Doppelheuer, [illegible] year old son of [illegible] and Sarah Doppelheuer of Swangertown road died yesterday evening at 6 [illegible] o'clock.

W. W. PARSHALL G. S. HARAH JAMES R. CRAY

PURITAN COKE COMPANY

High Grade Low Sulphur Connellsville Furnace and Foundry Coke and By-Product Coal

Capacity—1,000 Tons Coke and 800 Tons Coal Daily

All Railroad Connections. UNIONTOWN, PA.

PRODUCERS COKE COMPANY

—Selling Agents—

Standard Connellsville Low Phosphorus

Furnace and Foundry Coke

Also Smelter and Heating Coke and By-Product Coal.

SHIPMENTS VIA ANY RAILROAD

OFFICES: 808 Fayette Title & Trust Building, UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Monthly Capacity 100,000 Tons

The Weekly Courier.

THE COURIER CO., Publishers.

HENRY P. SNYDER,
Founder and Editor, 1879-1916.

MRS. K. M. SNYDER,
President, 1916-1923.

THE COURIER CO.,
Publishers.

JAMES J. DRISCOLL,
President and General Manager.

GEO. M. HOSACK,
Vice-President.

MISS R. A. DONEGAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN L. GANS,
Managing Editor.

Office, The Courier Building, 127½ W. Crawford Ave., Connellsville, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DOMESTIC, $2.00 per year; 5 cents per copy.
FOREIGN, $3.50 per year; 6 cents per copy.

ADVERTISING.
DISPLAY rates on application.
READING NOTICES—Ten cents per line.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice, Connellsville, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 2, 1923.

PROBLEMS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The proceedings now in court for the ouster of the school directors of Luzerne township, and to enjoin the directors of Perry township, and the recent meeting of Dunbar township taxpayers to protest against an enlargement of the high school plant, direct attention in a somewhat forceful manner to a situation with respect to public schools in general which is becoming of increasing concern to all the friends of education.

The action in the three cases cited is not to be regarded as an attitude of unfriendliness toward our public school system, nor evidence of a desire on the part of citizens to deprive any child of the benefits to be derived from an education. Instead, it is more in the nature of a demand from taxpayers generally that there be no further increase in taxation until some method has been evolved whereby the taxable resources of the school districts can be made more nearly equal to the demands, and without imposing onerous burdens upon the people. Stated differently the instances referred to are a form of notice that the steadily increasing requirements of financial support for our schools constitute a problem to the solution of which there is most urgent need for careful thought to be given.

In the judgment of the persons who have filed protest against the acts or proposed action of their respective school boards, the expenses of school maintenance are rapidly approaching the limit of the capacity of the taxpayers to provide without positive discomfort or inconvenience and, in some instances, at no little sacrifice. These persons are in sympathy with the cause of popular education and wish that their own and all other children shall have every advantage it is possible to provide as a means of better preparing them for their later duties as citizens. But they sincerely feel that the situation with respect to the constant and rapid increase in the expense of conducting the schools and frequent enlargement of facilities, is becoming more or less menacing to the prosperity, happiness and contentment of the people, and may eventually be the means of creating a very pronounced antagonism against our whole scheme of popular education.

Nothing is to be gained by denouncing the people who have raised their voice in protest against further increases in taxation for school purposes. Such persons can not fairly be charged with being "obstructionists." They are earnestly seeking some way out of a situation which many taxpayers feel is becoming uncomfortably burdensome. Their methods may appear as objectionable or perhaps not always discreetly employed but they have the courage of their convictions and are striving, some that blindly perhaps, to serve what they conscientiously believe to be the best interests of their respective districts.

On the other hand some school boards have been disposed to exercise to the full their somewhat autocratic powers under the School Code and with the result that opposition of rather formidable character and proportions has developed.

This is to be regretted because the much better way, it would appear, would be for the interested citizens and directors of the several school districts to sit down together and calmly and in good spirit discuss the problems and seek a solution without resort to measures which are likely to engender strife and ill feeling. The future of the school children is a matter of too vital importance for their elders to impair the usefulness of our schools by sharp or prolonged conflicts of opinion as to policies or methods.

VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

If somewhat less than six weeks the public schools will open for another year. That parents of children who have not been vaccinated may have ample time to provide for this form of health protection, the state health authorities have given notice that measures are being taken to assure that no children are admitted to the schools who are not properly immunized against smallpox, as required by the vaccination law of the state.

It is well known that a first or even a second vaccination is not always successful. The fact that the operation has been performed without producing the scar which is evidence of its success will, under present regulations of the Bureau of Child Health, make it necessary that the children be revaccinated before they can be legally admitted to school. In such cases children must be officially revaccinated by the official board of health physician in a city, borough or first-class township, or in the rural districts by the county medical director or an authorized deputy.

"These official vaccinations," it is announced, "will be performed free of charge and a certificate issued which will admit children to school for the present school term whether the result of the re-vaccination is successful or not."

In the case of children who have not yet been vaccinated parents must arrange to have that done at their own expense and secure certificates from the physician which must be presented when the children enter school on the opening day.

The wisdom of these precautions, which are taken in the interest of the public health and to serve as a protection against the onset or spread of a loathsome disease in a community, has been so thoroughly proven that the need of them is no longer called in question. In order that the purposes may be best accomplished, and children be in readiness to enter school on the opening day, parents ought to be willing to coöperate with the health and school authorities to the extent necessary to comply with all requirements of the law.

CHIEF MURPHY'S STATEMENT.

The facts set forth in the address of Chief Murphy before the Kiwanis Club will enable the people of the city to better understand some of the difficulties the chief has had to encounter in administering the affairs of the police department. These facts will also make it plain why more complete police protection is not a present possible to be provided.

There is an element in every municipality which is unfriendly to every police administration, and Connellsville has been no exception to the rule. This element never lines up on the side of law enforcement; never does anything to make it easier to prevent violations of the law; is always more ready to hinder than to help the officers in their efforts to remove the stigma of law breaking from the community.

Chief Murphy has had this element to deal with as well as the actual violators of the laws. In coping with the situation he has had a smaller police force, in proportion to population, than any other municipality in the state. With less than half as many officers as comprise the police force of Uniontown, Chief Murphy has had to handle quite as many, and in some respects more difficult, police problems as the County Capital and other places of equal size. He very frankly admits, however, that without the coöperation of the Baltimore & Ohio police operating here, his own small force would not alone have been able to perform its duties as satisfactorily as it has done.

In refuting the charges of inefficiency of his force and in branding as false and malicious the propaganda put in circulation with a view to hampering the chief and his men, and bringing reproach on the city and creating a misleading impression as to the attitude and behavior of the police toward strangers and foreigners, Chief Murphy showed in his address that he needs no more capable or more vigorous defender than himself.

In view of the more or less systematic and persistent effort that has been made to hamper law enforcement in the city, and the obstacles placed in the way of Chief Murphy, he was entitled to an opportunity to make a statement of what he has been doing and to explain why he has not been able to do more in the direction of making Connellsville more nearly what every good citizen wishes it might become. This statement was made with such frankness and straightforwardness that it will serve as a well merited rebuke to that element in the community which is making their opposition to Chief Murphy one means of showing how little sympathy they have for law enforcement in any form.

HOME BUILDING AND AUTOMOBILE OWNING.

The observation that people are putting their money in automobiles instead of in homes is frequently heard these days and to this tendency in investment the shortage in housing facilities is being in large part attributed. That automobile ownership is multiplying at a greater rate than home ownership is a fact easily ascertainable in practically every community. While building is more active at this time than for several years past a little observation shows that the number of new automobiles being acquired is much larger than the number of new homes being built. This condition is the subject of considerable discussion from several view points but none more interesting, perhaps, than that presented by the American Metal Market which says:

"A very common line of thought is that the automobile represents an 'extravagance' for a great many of the people who are buying and using automobiles. It is inferred that it would be better to spend more money on residential construction, and then criticism arises that cost of building is so high that it is a deterrent influence to some and is likely to cause others, who do build, to lose money and regret their action.

"Now, if we grant for argument that the automobile does represent an extravagance in many cases, there is an important point that is usually if not invariably overlooked. Anyone who thinks finds that often it is very easy to confuse cause and effect, to take something as cause when it is chiefly an effect, and vice versa.

"The important question in this connection is whether the automobile is really the cause of extravagance, as commonly assumed, or is the automobile the result of extravagance, always granting for argument, that extravagance is involved. As a matter of plain fact, we do not know positively, and we certainly ought not to take it for granted, as ordinarily we do, that the automobile is the cause of extravagance.

"Times change, and men's aspirations and wishes change. There are changes in what are regarded as necessities and there are changes in men's tastes as to which of the luxuries offered are the preferable. It may easily be that men have simply become more extravagant, and that they turn their extravagance to the automobile because it is offered them. We do not know, and many of us will be inclined to doubt, that if the automobile had been offered a generation ago it would have taken as it is now taking. Likewise we do not know, and many of us will doubt, whether if the automobile were not now offered men would not be extravagant in some other way."

Plainly men are not only more extravagant but also less willing than formerly to apply themselves with industry in productive effort. The orgy of spending which began during the war has not yet run its course, hence, with rare exceptions, men refuse to practice that thrift and economy which in earlier years made possible the acquisition of homes. While to many people an automobile is a necessity, or an aid in gaining a competence, it is all too frequently an agency for such freedom in spending that nothing is left for buying or building a home.

PRIVATELY OWNED CARS.

To the average person the contention of the owners of private cars, that they should be protected in ownership and be permitted to use them, is entirely reasonable and fair. That is the attitude of the H. C. Frick Coke Company and other subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation in the petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission urging a reconsideration of the private car features of the recent decision by that body.

The development of the private car has been the outgrowth of efforts on part of large shippers of freight to augment the equipment of the carriers which in even normal conditions of traffic have been unable to supply cars as needed to keep the currents of commerce and industry flowing uninterruptedly. At the solicitation of the carriers the nselves steel, coal, public utility and other companies have made large investments in cars which the railroads have been ready and willing to use and to pay certain charges for that privilege.

Under the broad powers conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission these privately owned cars came under that body's jurisdiction when they were placed in the service of the carriers, thereby becoming "instrumentalities of commerce." The fact that the commission prescribed certain rules and rates of compensation to the owners which the railroads must pay for the use of cars of this class establishes their status as private property.

The general trend of decision by the state and interstate regulatory bodies has been that the owner of private cars was entitled to their exclusive use. Car owners have had the same point of view, hence, when the assigned car case came up for adjudication by the Interstate Commerce Commission, they had no intimation that the private car was to be involved. Accordingly they were not represented at the hearings before the commission and were greatly surprised that the decision as respects the use of assigned cars should also include a ban on private cars.

The outcome of the appeal of the private car owners for a reconsideration of the commission's decision is highly conjectural. Unlike the courts the Interstate Commerce Commission is not very much concerned with precedent and is not averse to reversing its own decisions, it having held that when a majority of the commission believes an earlier decision "was not the fruition of ripe experience," a new conclusion, based on recent experience, must be reached. This has apparently been done in the case of the private car which would indicate that another change of view on the subject is not likely to be made very soon.

Again, the difficulties in making fine distinctions between private cars and those owned by the carriers, in the matter of assigning to particular uses, may be so great that the commission may consider that no grounds exist for such a differentiation.

It is clear, however, that the owners of private cars have the right to make a test of the Interstate Commerce Commission's power over their property, which action will probably be taken through appeal to the courts in event of the refusal of the commission to reconsider its decision placing private cars in the same class as system cars in respect to abrogation of the assigned car practice.

WHY LUMBER IS HIGH.

Confirming what was recently said in these columns concerning the improbability of lower building costs, a statement issued by Colonel William B Greeley, chief of the United States Bureau of Forestry, is very much to the point in that it so definitely identifies the depletion of the lumber supply as one of the prime causes of high prices.

"Originally," says Colonel Greeley, "the United States contained five trillion board feet of stumpage, now only 1,600 billion feet of virgin timber and 600 billion feet of culled and second growth remains.

"Timber is being cut or destroyed at the rate of sixty billion board feet per year. Soft wood is being cut eight times as fast as it is being replaced, and hardwood three times as fast. Seventy-five per cent of all timber being cut is not being replaced. Transportation is the key to lumber supply.

"Removal of the timber supply from points of consumption because of transportation charges has created retail prices so high that many demands for lumber cannot be satisfied. Twenty-eight states produce less than they consume. Only five states in 1920 produced more lumber than they consumed. In the space of seven years the average lumber haul between sawmill and consumer has increased 34 per cent.

"Rail charges on western lumber are $17.50 per thousand feet to the middle west. Retail prices rise much higher than the increase in transportation charges justify. The average consumer pays twice as much for ordinary lumber as he paid 20 years ago. The average price of retail lumber advanced from 1840 to 1921 three and one-half times as rapidly as the index number of all commodities. In 1870 the per capita consumption was 245 board feet, in 1906 it was 516 board feet; in 1920 it had dropped to 315 board feet.

"Timber famine, as to eastern and central parts of the United States, is not hypothetical or distant; it is here. It is evidenced by smaller and poorer houses; reduction in number of and maintenance of farm buildings. Lumber and paint for ready-cut one-story five room house was listed in 1915 at $863, and today at about $2,966, an increase of over 200 per cent. Scarcity of and high price of good lumber has led to increasing use of poorer quality.

"Our per capita consumption of paper and other materials made from wood fibre has increased from thirty to 149 pounds in forty years. It about doubles that of England, the nearest competitor. The per capita consumption in other countries is increasing, not decreasing. The demands in the United States are not going to decrease."

Plainly those persons who build now will have the advantage over those who wait later and pay higher prices as the result of their delay.

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS AND BUSINESS.

To the observers of business conditions there are many more or less reliable signs which indicate the progress of prosperity or lack of it. While in the reviews of the state of trade for the country generally the earnings of the railroads, bank clearings and other so-called barometers of trade are taken into account, the business situation in separate communities is gauged to a very large extent by purely local factors.

Thus, in the Connellsville region the condition of the coke trade, whether active or inactive, as the case may be finds very prompt reflection in business of the region as a whole. This is true because of the fact that the making of coke furnishes business to so many related activities, and the families of the men employed in the industry form a very important part of the buying public. The towns of the region regard business as good, fair or poor accordingly as the nearby coke plants are running, full, in part or are closed down.

While the coke trade, which is in turn quickly responsive to changes in the iron and steel trades, is the index of business in the region as a whole, certain factors operating independently of the coke trade, can be used as a measure of business conditions in the several towns of the region.

Receipts at the post office form one of these measures. When, as during the past six months, the receipts of the Connellsville office show a gain of 20 per cent, that fact indicates quite clearly that more business has been done than during the preceding half year or during the corresponding period of a year ago. That a gain in receipts has taken place makes it plain that the business people have conducted a heavier correspondence, meaning that they have bought and sold more goods. The people generally being gainfully employed have contributed their share to swelling the business of the postoffice. Every increase in population helps to make postal receipts larger, but the gain from this source is of slow growth compared with the additions resulting from heavier business transactions.

So long as post office receipts show a material increase there need be no fear that Connellsville is slipping backward. There will, of course, be periods like the present when seasonal dullness in some lines of business takes place, but this will pass in due course and we will go forward to new high records.

The payroll "feud" at Harrisburg is furnishing food for the political gossips.

Today and tomorrow will give you opportunity to make a bargain with yourself that you will not overlook the *advantages* of Bargain Days.

Abe Martin



We don't know who t' blame but a costly blunder was made when we didn' disarm our women when we unshackled 'em.

Th' farmers are cryin' fer harvest hands an' th' towns are screamin' fer cherry pickers.

One idee o' takin' advantage of a accident insurance company is cryin' t' pick cherries while standin' on a rockin' chair.

There's great rejoicin' in th' Ike Lark home t'day, when Imogene, fifteen, painted up an' went after a sack o' corn meal an' returned.

"I believe ther's more difference between an amateur an', a professional than any other two things," said Telf Blakley, last night, as he wuz leavin' a home talent show.

Nothin' 'll stop some folks but a stepstone pole.

Next t' jumpin' on a walrus an' tryin' t' guide it with a rope halter, ther hain't nothin' as sportsmanlike as balloonin'.

Classic music is th' kind that we keep thinkin' 'll turn into a tune.

Who remembers when we used t' rest on Sunday instead o' Monday?

There's a little salvage t' spilled beans, but a confiscated quart is gone forever.

Regardless o' what th' two big political platforms may say about th' liquor question, a booze appetite knows no politics.

Lafe Sud allus plays golf with a girl so he won't look up.

Where There Is Will to Peace

Pittsburg Gazette Times.

"What an object lesson of peace is shown today by our two frontiers!" President Harding exclaimed in addressing the people of Canada at Vancouver. "Barely more than a simple understanding safeguards lives and property on the Great Lakes, and only humble mileposts mark the inviolable boundary line for thousands of miles through farm and forest." He applied the observation impressively: "A hundred years of tranquil relationships through vicissitudes which elsewhere would have evoked armed conflict," proving, as James Bryce said, that, "peace can always be kept, whatever be the grounds of controversy, between peoples that wish to keep it."

Not few are the causes of irritation that have arisen, exist and will appear in the future in carrying forward the independent policies of the great neighbors on the North American Continent. But in the spirit of mutual respect for the rights of one another Canada and the United States have managed to get along without threats of any description being exchanged. Mutual interdependence being recognized on both sides of the border, there is no thought in either national domain of seeking unfair advantage or of protesting against the natural advantages which one may have over the other. An object lesson of peace it is that might well engage the profound consideration of the peoples and governments of Europe. There is an interdependence between European states more pronounced than that between Canada and the United States. With wish and will to keep the peace the Old World peoples could drive the specter of war forever from their lands.

Because our relations with Canada are based as mentioned, there is not to be attached to the visit of President Harding the significance that always is found in "calls" exchanged by monarchs of Europe. Yet this unprecedented episode cannot fail to strengthen the sentiments of good will that are inherent in the peoples of these countries.

Reporting Violations Of Rules of the Road

Latrobe Bulletin.

Motorists come home from runs over the highway, and they tell of extremely close shaves they experienced, due to the recklessness of drivers, or to blinding lights, or other infractions of the rules of the road.

Just as nearly everyone has some instance to relate of having seen a car parked on the road, or stopped on a curve,—so it is with the greatest frequency that motorists may be heard recounting how they almost were forced off the road, over a bank, or how some reckless driver, attempting to get around them, missed piling up several cars by the narrowest of margins.

The frequency with which these experiences are recounted,—seemingly a new one every day,—goes to emphasize the danger which is incident to motor travel, nowadays, and it also goes to show the need of a more rigid enforcement of the rules of the road.

One is led to wonder if the time will come when, in the event that the regularly constituted authorities prove unequal to the task of suppressing recklessness on the highways, the motorists themselves will take a hand in it; just as many hunters today take a prominent part in seeing to it that violations of the hunting laws are reported to the game wardens.

What could a hundred game wardens accomplish in dealing with violations of the laws, committed in the depths of the forests, were it not that they have the great majority of the sportsmen on their side?

Perhaps, the element of public safety will operate, some day, to make motorists feel that they have a responsibility, not only to observe the rules of the road themselves, but to see to it that others are brought to task if they violate the rules.

Nobody today seems very much concerned whether or not a person who drives while intoxicated, is prosecuted.

Everybody swears like the Sam Hill if some reckless driver forces him into a ditch, or subjects him to grave danger,—but how many go to the trouble of reporting the incident to the authorities?

The time may come, however, when self-preservation and public welfare will necessitate this very duty upon the part of Mr. Average Citizen.

More to the Point

Christian Science Monitor.

While there is no reason to doubt the word of the bank officials involved that the closing of two banks in Shelby, Mont., had nothing directly to do with the recent prize-fighting high finance, that their failure had very much to do with it indirectly is almost too obvious even to be denied.

It may be remembered that one of the bank presidents in question, who was particularly insistent on forcing the fiasco through to its bitter end, made much use of the slogan, "Save the fight and the good name of Montana." Wherein the connection lay he never enlightened his hearers, but doubtless there are many now who wish someone had countered with the slogan, "Save the banks, and the good name of Montana will take care of itself." It would have been much more to the point.

Shelby

Editor & Publisher

From every possible standpoint the greatest folly of press agentry was brought to a fitting close at Shelby, Montana, on July 4. Everybody lost. Even Dempsey, hard bargain slugger, is shy many thousands of dollars the amount pledged to him. Experience is a very expensive thing and Shelby seems to have gone the limit and we hope she profits. That alone would not be enough, for there are hundreds of other Shelbys in this world.

With all the properties and the background of low-comedy, this little city gave us the greatest drama of 1923. The things that loomed big a few days ago are now forgotten.

Shelby was a happy and prosperous center of an area of great possibilities and then some one sold it out. Shelby bet its future on a dateline; following a press-agent's creed that a daily mention will make you, this town was beggared and its people were made world jesters for a day.

Like all towns that turn to a fight for life, Shelby is pretty much of a desolate waste today.

Three hundred thousand dollars is a large amount of money for a town of less than ten thousand persons to spend to secure a mention in the sporting almanacs. It would have bought Shelby the finest herd of pure bred beef cattle in North America; it would have built an experimental station wherein a new potato or a Shelby wheat that would have trebled the wealth of Montana acres might have been evolved.

Instead of sticking to the job for which her acres were intended, Shelby turned to what she thought was going to be sport but the only true sportsmanship was displayed by the citizens of the town and their Montana neighbors who dug so deeply into their wealth to make good a press agent's folly.

There is a great lesson in this for other towns that strive for quick but lasting fame, namely, one Luther Burbank is worth a million Jack Dempseys. Let the big cities play the prize fight game. It is more in their line.

Great Accident Increase

Pittsburg Gazette Times.

On the Pennsylvania Railroad System during June the grade crossing accidents were 60 per cent greater than in the corresponding month last year and 115 per cent greater than in June of 1921. This too despite the campaign carried on to warn people of the perils of rushing recklessly toward crossings. It is possible that a percentage of the increase may be chargeable to an increase of traffic, though the situation does no credit to the intelligence of drivers since it was motor vehicles mainly which were involved in the accidents. If folks will not have regard for their own safety what higher incentive can be offered? If they rush into peril of their own lives it avails nothing to appeal to them on the ground that their recklessness affects the safety of others also.

About the only conclusion that can be drawn from the situation lies in that a great number of persons who do not possess intelligence which warrants them in being entrusted with responsibility are driving, for it is wheeled vehicles almost exclusively which are the cause of crossing accidents. Pedestrians who are run down as a rule do not imperil others than themselves. They alone suffer. But motor cars when struck by a train widely broaden the danger of others. At the rate the accidents occurred in June the summer is likely to present a deplorable record of casualties, the vast majority of which could be avoided by ordinary prudence in having cars properly equipped and exercising common sense when approaching points of danger.

If motorists and others were to recognize that the railway trains are entitled to the right of way and that others have a right to cross the tracks only when not otherwise occupied there would be a diminished accident record. Probably only an insurmountable obstacle would be sufficient to prevent a considerable percentage of the public from taking unnecessary chances. In this connection it should not be forgotten, however, that it is those who take chances whose names get in the accident list. Those who are cautious do not have regrets on their own account.

Should be Weight Tax

Harrisburg Telegraph.

Gasoline consumption offers a rough standard by which to make people pay in proportion to their use of the roads, though it fails when the gasoline happens to be purchased for a stationary engine or a motorboat. Any such tax also tends to encourage economy and efficiency in the use of gasoline, which is a good thing. The more expensive fuel becomes, the better engines will be produced and the more miles motorists will get per gallon. There has been so much waste that any tax now levied might easily be made up in this way.

But the gasoline tax is not enough, for either complete justice or a sound highway policy. There should be a weight tax, too, applied as strictly as the gasoline tax. At present in all or nearly all of the states, there is a graduated tax on engine power, which is very inaccurate index to weight, and there is an inadequate tax on heavy trucks. It is weight that wears out and breaks down the roads, and weight should pay accordingly, by pounds, just as fuel pays in gallons.

Weak On Orthography.

Coal Trade Journal

Sometimes we suspect that the man who advised a study of "the law and the prophets" was weak on orthography.

Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1883.

The Connellsville Machine & Car Company is adding a 20-foot addition to its store in Water street.

Michael Hurley is given the contract for grading the street at the south approach to the new bridge over McCoy's run in South Pittsburg street.

Rev. W. W. Rodgers of Donegal spends a Sunday with Rev. R. C. Morgan and preaches in the Baptist Church.

George R. McCormick has a stalk of corn in his garden which has reached the height of 13 feet and is not done growing.

Joseph Sisson is robbed in a Cincinnati hotel of a gold watch worth $150, a pocketbook containing $115 and two 1,000 mile tickets.

W. H. Conn, Baltimore & Ohio brakeman, has his hand badly crushed while coupling a couple of cars.

Sandy Detwiler of Ohio and his brother pay a visit to friends in Connellsville and vicinity.

James Stephenson, a machinist in the Pittsburg & Ohio shops, has his finger badly crushed.

Miss Minerva Markley and D. E. Cowell are married by Rev. R. C. Morgan.

Misses Annie John and Samuel Webb, both of Wheeler are married by Rev. N. G. White of New Haven.

James Powell, six years old, son of James Powell of Alice Mines, eats a green apple and dies.

Samuel Long, a farmer living two miles west of Somerset, is found dead in the road a short distance from his home. It is supposed he fell from his wagon.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1893.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending July 29, shows a total of 17,343 ovens in the region, of which 5,310 are in blast and 9,023 idle, with a total estimated production of 69,422 tons.

Miss Cora Shaw is elected substitute teacher in the borough schools. The second story of the Odd Fellows building is rented for $150 per year to be used as a high school class room. Edward Lewis is elected janitor of the Fourth ward school building and L. N. Marsh at the Second Ward building. The matter of the kind of text books to be used by the schools is left to a committee consisting of Principal W. G. Gans, Robert Welsh, George B. Reed and J. S. McCaleb.

William Welch, a Baltimore & Ohio painter, falls 25 feet from a water tank at Layton and is seriously injured.

John Gwens of Perryopolis is stricken with blindness and brought to the hospital here where Dr. Ellis Phillips will perform an operation.

Charles Davidson presents the hospital with a new bookcase for a library recently donated.

William H. Blackford, former Fayette county resident, is killed by Charles Blundk at Kansas City, Mo.

Former Postmaster J. P. Owens of Scottdale receives his commission as United States storekeeper and is assigned to Broad Ford distillery.

Prof. W. F. Martin of Perryopolis, who has been principal of the Ursina schools for two years, is elected principal at Confluence at a salary of $75 per month.

The school board of Saltlick township elects the following teachers: Center, D. M. Sceyer McClellan, J. W. K. Solomon; Franklin, D. H. Adams; Back Creek, J. A. Dumbauld; Longwood, H. B. Adams; Washington, J. K. Craig; Kassler, J. H. Davies; Buchanan, L. G. Chorpenning; Henry, H. R. Adams; Clinton, W. H. Dumbauld. Wages are $35 per month for a term of six months.

John C. Berg of Saltlick township is killed by an express train at Penn Station.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McClenathan, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Johns and Miss Kate Kurtz go to the World Fair.

Miss Florence Gibson of San Francisco visits at the home of her uncle, Rev. J. H. Gibson.

Isaac Shaw, Baltimore & Ohio carpenter, loses a finger under a falling beam.

Miss A. R. Ferguson, superintendent of the Cottage State Hospital, returns from her vacation in Virginia.

Miss Mabel Foust, who with Miss Mae Johnston, was injured by a runaway horse at the Worlds Fair, is able to be out.

The body of George Gray, 15 years old, son of Conductor Gray of the Baltimore & Ohio road, is brought here from Philadelphia to be buried.

A petrified canoe and an arm are found in the well of the Columbian Brick Company at Trotter.

H. W. Detweiler and Miss Ida B. Hull of Pennsville are married.

Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Stahl and John Barge are home from the World's Fair.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1903.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending August 1 shows a total of 30,166 ovens in the region of which 26,518 are in blast and 3,695 idle, with a total estimated production of 309,236 tons.

The contract is let for the erection of the plant of the Pittsburg Safe Company at South Connellsville to the Fayette Lumber Company for $4,360.

Scott Gilmore, employed at the Baltimore & Ohio office at Mount Braddock, sustains lacerations of the face when an air hose bursts.

J. H. Doyle presents the Connellsville Fire Department with a silk flag.

Miss Genevieve Fagan, stenographer for Doyle, Ball & Company, goes to St. Louis on a visit of a month.

Judson Luce, formerly manager of the Turner Hardware Company's store at Monessen, is transferred to the management of the Connellsville store.

Anthony King, formerly a local Baltimore & Ohio employe, now foreman of shops for the Jersey Central Railroad, Newark, is home for a visit.

B. E. Shellhase, formerly of Connellsville, is named manager of the Frederick Music Store in Uniontown.

Eugene Kenney recovers from lock jaw and is able to leave the Cottage State Hospital.

Marriage licenses are issued in Uniontown to the following: Samuel Hardy and Margaret Gray, both of Dunbar; William H. Bronson and Anna Gertrude Forbush, both of Connellsville; William J. Minerd of Smithfield, and Lillian Fordyce of Markleysburg; Alexander Stratton of Meyersdale and Alice Mitchell of Dunbar.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sheppard Brown, widow of John K. Brown, dies. She was born on the site of the Catholic parsonage in Prospect street in 1820.

John Henry Baisley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baisley, dies at the home in Fairview avenue. He was 22 years old.

Mrs. John Bailey of Prospect street, dies.

Henry Gilleland, pioneer resident of Franklin township, dies.

Mrs. Grant Weaver dies at Adelaide.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1913.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending August 2 shows a total of 30,066 ovens in the region of which 21,258 are in blast and 7,808 idle, with a total estimated production of 385,065 tons.

Patrick O'Brien, a former resident of Connellsville, is killed in a mine near Crabtree.

Squire S. S. Kern dies at South Connellsville.

Miss Lucy Sees, 57, dies in Springfield township.

Miss Minnie Frances Reece and William M. Fox are married by Rev. J. H. Bridegum.

Miss Odessa Rowan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Rowan of Mill Run and Grover Cole of Connellsville are married.

Bert J. Thomas, teller at the Second National Bank, is drowned in the river at South Connellsville.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

Chief Murphy Defends His Department Against Charges of Inefficiency

Tells Kiwanians Policemen Have Not Been Discourteous to Strangers.

NOT DRIVING OUT BUSINESS

Force Good as Can Be Gotten for Money, His Assertion; Complaints Regarding Conduct Declared to Be Chiefly Hearsay or Fabrications.

In a well-delivered address before the Kiwanis Club at the noon luncheon Wednesday Chief of Police P. M. Murphy gave an interesting statement of the work of the police department of the city; refuted the charges that foreigners have been discriminated against and branded as false and misleading the propaganda that has been put in circulation with respect to discourteous treatment of strangers by police officers, and vigorously denied that the conduct of the police is driving business from the city.

Fortified with facts from the records of his department during the past six months Chief Murphy showed that out of the 732 arrests made during that time 550 of the persons apprehended were American born. The remainder was divided between 10 other nationalities, Austrians leading with 53. As to race, 611 were Caucasian, 119 Negro and two Mongolian. Thirty different occupations were represented, ranging in the social scale from "gentleman" to prostitutes. The division between sexes was, 687 male; 45 female.

Concerning the police force Chief Murphy said "it is about as good a class of officers as we can get for the money. You cannot expect to employ diplomats at $135 a month on a job that lasts 12 hours a day and seven days a week. Coal miners do less work and earn more money in eight hours than our officers do in 12."

Touching the complaints alleged to have been made in regard to the conduct of officers on duty Chief Murphy declared they were almost altogether a matter of hearsay when not outright fabrications. "I have yet to have a single citizen come to me and prefer charges in the proper manner against a single officer on the force," the chief said.

Chief Murphy made it clear that more complete police protection cannot be provided without an enlargement of the force. "If given the number of officers towns the size of Connellsville should have," he said, "I could place officers at every point of entrance into the city, patrol it properly at night and provide officers to escort every visiting automobilist wherever he wants or needs to go while here. Except for the help and cooperation given by the splendid B. & O. police the citizens of the town would be robbed right and left almost every night, our force being so small that we can make no effort to patrol the city.

"The duty of policemen is to prevent violations of the law by their presence when and where they have reason to suspect it is to be violated. The fact that we made 732 arrests in six months is a black eye to the police department and to the city because we have not provided sufficient officers to prevent violations instead of having to make arrests after violations are committed."

The program for the luncheon was in charge of the Committee on Public Relations of which Rev. J. L. Proudfit is chairman. In introducing Chief Murphy Rev. Proudfit spoke highly of his character and the service he has performed under great difficulties. "He is the most intelligent police officer I have ever known," said Rev. Proudfit. "Many things have been said about him but most of them have been untrue because the people saying them have not known the facts. Up in Uniontown they speak of Connellsville as the 'Holy City.' If it has any claim to that distinction it is because of what Chief Murphy has done to make it a cleaner place in which to live."

The attendance at the luncheon was 82, 69 members and 13 guests. John Kestner won the attendance prize.

Wright-Metzler Grocery and Meat Department Sold

Through a deal announced today the grocery and meat store of the Wright-Metzler Company has been sold to a firm composed of Zed Francis, A. N. Rash and C. B. Denney of Uniontown and will be operated under the name of the Triangle Market.

The carpet department of the Wright-Metzler Company will be maintained for the present where it has been located.

Lake Erie Bars Parking at Depot On the West Side

The Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Company has forbidden parking of automobiles on its property at the West Side station and officers have been instructed to break up the practice.

Lieutenant George Cashmore has had "no parking" signs placed. If they are ignored arrests will be made, it is said.

Licensed at Cumberland.

Guy Frank Crago and Sarah M. Moore, both of New Salem, were granted a marriage license at Cumberland.

TIME TO SOW COVER CROPS HAS ARRIVED

"The time to sow cover crops in orchards is from July 1 to August 15," is the message given out by the Fayette County Farm Bureau. A cover crop helps the soil in several ways, it prevents hard soils from baking, holds rain until it has had time to soak into the land, protects from frost, holds plant food from soaking away, adds humus, and makes plant food ready for the crops.

The kind of cover crop to use depends on the local conditions and the development of the orchard. If the orchard needs only cover and protection non-leguminous cover crops such as rye, rape, or buckwheat fill the bill. But in most cases, a rotation which includes a legume is advisable to insure sufficient annual growth of the orchard. Experiments have shown that a good rotation for a bearing apple orchard is to plow early the first spring and cultivate until midsummer when rye is sown. The following spring, disk or plow again and seed to red clover in April and leave the orchard in clover sod the following year.

Some growers prefer mixtures. One of the most common is to mix two bushels of oats or buckwheat with either 15 pounds of hairy vetch or six pounds of crimson clover. Other combinations used in the state are oats and rye, cowpeas with crimson clover; or turnips with cowpeas and vetch.

The quantity of seed and the time to seed cover crops may vary with local conditions an dfruit growers of Fayette county are advised to consult the Farm Bureau in case of doubt. Some of the crops used for this purpose in Pennsylvania are alfalfa, the clovers, pesa, vetch, soybeans, rye, rape, buckwheat and turnips.

SHRINERS' OUTING DRAWS BIG CROWD TO IDLEWILD PARK

The annual outing of Caravans Nos. 8 and 9 of Syria Mosque, Pittsburg, composed of members in Westmoreland and Fayette counties was held July 25 at Idlewild Park. It was one of the largest gatherings of Shriners and their families ever held in this section and was thoroughly enjoyable, no untoward accidents marring the day. A special train carrying a number of Fayette county Shriners, including the Triangle Band left Uniontown at 7:30 A. M. and returning left the park about 6:30 o'clock. Many also made the trip by automobile, most of the latter going later in the day and remaining for the dance in the evening. Dancing was also enjoyed in the afternoon the music being furnished by a Greensburg orchestra.

The three concerts by the Triangle Band under the leadership of Director Frank M. Johnson were features of the day, the programs being received with many complimentary comments. The program of sports and contests provided entertainment for all degrees of athletic ability and suitable prizes were presented the winners. A ball game between the two Caravans was won by Greensburg, 5 to 0. The Uniontown delegation remembered the victory of last year and promised to make it two out of three by winning in 1924. The children of the party were made happy with the presentation to each and everyone of grabbags each containing a balloon, a toy horn, whistle, cracker-jack, novelty hat, a ticket for the merry-go-round and for an ice cream cone.

U. C. T. Outing at Shady Grove Aug. 26

The United Commercial Travelers, Fayette Council No. 526, will hold its annual picnic at Shady Grove Park, August 25. The committee in charge say this year's outing will not only be the biggest event the Travelers have ever held at the park, but will be the biggest picnic in the county this year.

A particularly nice thing about the big outing the Travelers will put on at the Grove on the 25th is the fact that it is not, so far as those attending are concerned, exclusively a U. C. T. party. The crowd, which is always a big, good-natured one, takes in members of their families, their neighbors, and, judging from previous occasions, the neighborly spirit will be much in evidence.

An attractive feature—always of special interest to housewives—is the free distribution of samples of foods and confections sent in by various wholesale houses and manufacturing concerns. Goods to the value of $3,500 were distributed at last year's picnic. The list promises to be bigger than ever this year. Ice cream and coffee will be free to all throughout the day.

Rushing Bell Conduit Work.

The work of laying the Bell Telephone Company conduits in South Pittsburg, preparatory to the resurfacing work by the Bituminous Paving & Resurfacing Company, is advancing rapidly South Pittsburg street from Lincoln avenue south is closed to travel and north of Lincoln avenue sections of the conduit have already been put in. The company is not yet ready to use the underground wires but the "subways" are being put in because of the improvement to be made to the street surface.

UNIONTOWN PEOPLE INJURED WHEN THEIR AUTOS TURN TURTLE

Mrs Dale Johnson of Uniontown and her sons, Robert and Jack, were injured when their automobile skidded on the National pike near Summit Friday evening and turned over into a ditch Mrs. Johnson's left shoulder was broken, Robert sustained a fracture of the arm and lacerations, while Jack, two and a half years old, was lacerated about the face and head. They were removed to the Uniontown Hospital.

Mr. Johnson, Gerald Beekman and Miss Isla McIntyre suffered lesser hurts.

Deputy Sheriff William Wilson of Uniontown, who is well known in Connellsville, sustained lacerations of the legs and an ankle sprain when the car in which he and Deputy Edward Brady were riding skidded and turned over on the Fayette City road at Pleasant View Church. Brady was driving. They were on their way to Fayette City to serve a warrant. Both were taken to Uniontown where their injuries were dressed. Afterward Brady went to Fayette City and returned with the prisoner the two had started after.

Local Boy Winner Over Heavyweight Wrestling Champ

George B. Gemas, son of Mrs. Anna Belle Gemas of this city, has won the New England heavyweight wrestling championship, having recently defeated the title holder by securing two consecutive falls in 14 minutes. Gemas met Pete Moran, holder of the title. The victor is a sailor on a United States warship and is now located at Newport, R. I.

The first fall was won with an armlock after 15 minutes of wrestling. The second fall came with a half Nelson and the crotch hold. The second fall came after 29 minutes. Gemas weighs 190 pounds and Moran weighs 195.

Some time in October Gemas will meet "Tarzan" Knights of the U. S. S Delaware, for the all-Navy heavyweight championship.

Skin Stripped From Firemen's Burned Hand

SCOTTDALE, July 26.—Carl Meader, the fire truck driver who had his right hand burned during the fire at the borough building on Tuesday morning, was slightly improved yesterday afternoon, being able to move several of his fingers a very little. It is feared that something serious may develop from the burns. Meader thought to stay the burning sensation by holding the injured hand between his knees, pulled it up through and scraped the skin off the hand down to the fingers.

The physician when dressing the hand found it necessary to remove the skin torn up on the hand as well as that to the tips of his fingers from the entire hand. The fingers are stiff.

Washington Banker Killed by Fumes

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 26.—Fumes discharged by an automobile, last night caused the death of A. C. Warne, treasurer of the Washington Trust Company, and prominent here. Members of the family found Mr. Warne unconscious in his garage where he had been repairing his automobile, the motor of which was running. A physician was summoned but Mr. Warne died within 30 minutes.

The gaseous fumes from the car caused death the physicians said.

HALF HOLIDAY FOR SCOTTDALE STORE CLERKS

SCOTTDALE, July 28—Beginning Wednesday and continuing throughout the month of August the following merchants have signified their intention of closing their stores and giving to their clerks a half holiday each week: J. S. Parker Company, H. R. Hurst, B. B. McMillan Company, Miller Brothers, Abe Fink, Walter Goshorn, Marks & Goldenson, the Nifty Shop, Frankel Brothers, Isaac Brown, Peterson & Allen, James B. Hurst, Sol Berman, F. W. Woolworth & Company, T. W. Lipps & Son and Peter Gentile.

Aiming at Son-in-Law Father Kills Daughter

MORGANTOWN, July 26.—Yesterday afternoon, during an altercation between Mark Swan and his son-in-law at the mining town of Pursglove near here, Mrs. Martha Hart was killed by a shot fired by her father.

Stepping between her father and her husband with a view to stopping their quarrel, Mrs. Hart was struck by a bullet intended for her husband. The father was arrested upon a second degree murder charge.

Son, Their First, Born to Beighleys; After 12 Years

A son, the first in the family, was born July 26 to Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Beighley at their home in East Cedar avenue. The babe also was the first to arrive in the home in more than 12 years.

There are five girls.

Wounded Hotel Man Improves.

GREENSBURG, July 26.—The condition of Tony Martin, proprietor of the Waldo Hotel at Jeannette, who was shot through the left side of the chest in the hotel Tuesday evening, is reported to be somewhat improved.

STUDENT CAMPERS TURN DOWN FRIED RATTLE SNAKE

Fried rattle snake is usually a tempting dish at the summer camp for students in the forestry department of the Pennsylvania State College. But the freshman campers have turned it down.

Prof. J. A. Ferguson, head of the department, is especially fond of fried rattler and served a big one a few days ago at the camp in Stone Valley, Huntingdon county, not far from the college. The boys said no, and Ferguson and the camp cook disposed of the to them, tempting dish at the summer camp its flavor is similar to that of eel meat.

The 17 freshmen still have another week or so in camp, and on a visit to the college Prof. Ferguson said that he would give them another trial. It is said that the sophomore campers in Warren county have tried the experience with no bad effects, having been initiated to the department tradition last year. These Penn State student campers usually have a collection of rattlers, copperheads and other specimens of wild life as a collection of pets to show the many camp visitors.

REUNION IN HONOR OF MRS. J. K. JAYNES HELD AT VANDERBILT

A delightful social gathering—a reunion honoring Mrs John K Jaynes of Uniontown, aged mother of Mrs. Tacy Miller—was given by Mrs. Miller Wednesday evening at her home at Vanderbil A delightful luncheon was served by Miss Lola Newmyer, Miss Virginella Miller and Miss Carrie Etta Herbert. Musical selections were played by Miss Ruth Shallenberger.

Attending the gathering were: Mrs. J. H Hazlett, Mrs. Anna Hazlett, Mrs. W. A. Cosgrove, Mrs. Katherine Shallenberger, Mrs W E Kelly of Connellsville, Mrs. J. W. Gween, Mrs. Sadie Moore, Miss Grace Moore, Mrs. Ira McLaughlin of West Virginia, Miss Ella Roselle, Mrs. L. L Dayton, Mrs. Nancy Martin, Mrs John Corbin of Youngstown, Ohio, Miss Fannie Patterson, Mrs. J. L. Love, Mrs. J. M. McClaine, Mrs. Pitney Lynn, Mrs. Charles Maust, Mrs S. B Lynn, Mrs. John Conn, Mrs John Paris, Mrs. Allie Arlson and Master Arleigh Paris of Uniontown, Mrs W. H. Robbins, Mrs. Burt Newmyer, Miss Lola Newmyer, Mrs. Robert Lint, Mrs. Sadie Evans and Mrs. Libby Snyder of East Liberty, Miss Carrie Etta Herbert, Mrs. G. B. Roberts, Mrs. Lane Cramer, Mrs. Baker, Mrs Kuhn Snyder and Mrs Pearl Danner.

SPRAYING ADVICE FROM FARM BUREAU

"Spraying has hardly been as timely or frequent in many sections as the season warrants," says E. L. Nixon, extension specialist in plant diseases at State College in commenting on the potato situation. "Heavy rains in July and August invariably bring on late blight. In many fields, the vines are covering the ground and only one and two applications of spray have been made. Control of late blight under these conditions is almost impossible."

Prospects for a good demand for Pennsylvania's crop of early potatoes are bright, according to Mr. Nixon. Virginia's and New Jersey's early spuds are practically all on the market and Nixon believes that growers of Fayette county may well allow their early crop to grow to a good size before digging rather than rush them on the market half grown.

Dunbar Baby Clinic Will Be Reopened in New Place Aug. 3

The Dunbar well-baby clinic will re-open on Friday, August 3, in the new location on Church street in the rear of Williams' Grocery Store. The clinic is for children from birth to six years.

Every child is weighed, measured and examined and while no treatments are given or medicine prescribed the examination proves valuable to the mothers and helpful to the children. The object of the clinic is to help keep the well child well. All children in need of treatment or defects corrected are referred to their family physician.

The clinic will be conducted each Friday from 2 to 4 P. M. and is free of charge.

SHIFTER KILLS FIREMAN.

South Greensburg Man Struck While at Work at Braddock.

GREENSBURG, July 27.—Norman C. Anderson, 29 years old and single, of South Greensburg, died in the Braddock Hospital at 3 o'clock Thursday from a fractured skull.

Mr. Anderson was a fireman on a small engine at Braddock and while on the bridge at Braddock he stepped from his engine on the track at the side and was struck by a passing shifter. He was picked up and taken to the hospital where he died several hours after.

Luzerne Board Resigns

The entire school board of Luzerne township agreed to resign yesterday when the hearing of the board's internal affairs came up for a second sitting before Judge E. H. Reppert. The court will be called upon to appoint an entire new board to succeed the present one.

Greensburg Druggist Retires.

GREENSBURG, July 27.—J. V. Stephenson, after 43 years in the drug business, has retired in favor of his son, J. V. Stephenson, Jr., and W. F. Zercher.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

MORE THAN 5,000 ATTEND OUTING OF B. & O. VETERANS

Connellsville and Vicinity Represented at Olympia Park by 1,000.

MANY OFFICIALS COME

Baltimore & Ohio employes from all over the system gathered at Olympia Park, near McKeesport, July 25 for the annual picnic of the Baltimore & Ohio Veterans' Association. Approximately 1,000 from Connellsville attended and it was estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 visited the park during the day.

One special train left here at 9 o'clock in the morning. Scores went by automobile. Two specials were run out of Cumberland and one covered the Fairmont branch.

The local train was one of the first to reach the park and by noon all the picnickers had arrived. The engine drawing the Connellsville contingent was brightly polished and was decorated with American flags. A picture of C. W. Galloway, vice-president of the railroad, was carried on the pilot.

Mr. Galloway was present for the outing and was guest of honor of the veterans and the Ladies' Auxiliary at a 1 o'clock dinner. A two-hour concert was given by the Baltimore & Ohio Shop Band of Cumberland, Md. It consisted of 37 pieces.

The two baseball games were big attractions. Connellsville met Cumberland in the first clash and won, 1-1. Alexander was on the mound for the locals and Davis caught. The largest feature of the games was a steal of home by "Hobe" Fisher in the first half of the seventh which tied the score and gave the locals their initial run. The second game was between Glenwood and Benwood. The latter team left the ground in the eighth when it expressed dissatisfaction with several decisions of the umpire.

A program of short speeches was carried out at 4 o'clock with C. W. Galloway as the principal figure. The audience gathered on the lawn in front of the hotel. G. W. Sturmer, of Baltimore, grand president of the veterans' association, presided. Mr. Galloway spoke of the spirit of cooperation now existing between the employers and the railroad men and said he believed they were satisfied with working conditions.

Mrs. Frank Howard, of Baltimore, grand president of the Ladies' Auxiliary for the Baltimore Division; P. J Harrigan, president of the Connellsville veterans' organization; Mrs. Charles Lewis, president of the Galloway Ladies' Auxiliary of Baltimore, and Mrs. J. M. Garvey, of Elm Grove, grand vice-president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, were other speakers.

Every boy and girl at the picnic was given a ticket for a free ride on the merry-go-round. The fine weather made the day all that could be desired.

The speech-making practically brought the day to a close as many picnickers then began to make their way to the station. The first specials left at 6 o'clock, they being to the points farthest distant. The first went to Cumberland. The Baltimore & Ohio Band was on the second section of the Cumberland special and when it arrived here an impromptu concert was given at the Baltimore & Ohio station.

Among railroad officials at the outing were:

C. W. Galloway, vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio; James S. Murray, vice-president, G. W. Sturmer, grand president of the Baltimore & Ohio Veterans' Association, M. F. Jones, assistant editor of the Baltimore & Ohio magazine; F. A. Markley, general freight agent at Baltimore; E. A. Peck, general superintendent at Pittsburg, J. A. Spellman, assistant general superintendent, and wife of Pittsburg; John D Beltz, general superintendent at Pittsburg; F. W. Booth, assistant superintendent at Pittsburg; W. W. Blakeley, general freight agent at Pittsburg, Paul Didier, division engineer at Pittsburg; F. Phelps general superintendent of motive power at Pittsburg; C. W. Corsuch, general superintendent of transportation at Pittsburg; T. K. Flaherty, assistant superintendent at Cumberland; C. W. Martin, general superintendent at Connellsville; J. P. Taggert, general passenger agent at Pittsburg; J. M. Garvey, vice-grand president of the Baltimore & Ohio veterans of Elm Grove.

The following officers of the Auxiliary attending were Mrs. Frank Howard, grand president of the Baltimore system; Mrs. Charles W. Lewis, president of the C. W. Galloway Lodge at Baltimore, Md.

The Connellsville committee that helped in making the affair such a great success was composed of W. W. Haines, chairman, H. D. Whip, William Turner, E. C. Louden, T. V. Donegan, A. R. King, C. E. Watson, John Large, F. F Fenstermacher and J. R Dunston.

The presidents of the Veterans' Association are: P. J. Harrigan, Connellsville; G. K. Read, Pittsburg; M. C. Smith, Wheeling, H. W. Haines, Cumberland, H G Fletcher, Fairmont.

John Layton of Connellsville, who is one of the oldest veterans and fixes the dry days for all B. & O. picnics was among those present yesterday.

Westmoreland Odd Fellows Picnic.

The program for the picnic of the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs from the various lodges in Westmoreland county, to be held at Oakford Park, August 2, will include an old fiddlers' contest, boxing bouts, baseball games, races and sports of all kinds for which prizes will be given.

Anything For Sale?

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

INDIAN HEAD GIRL AND FATHER INJURED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Miss Ruth Kennedy, 16 years old, daughter of Joseph Kennedy, superintendent of the operations of the Rowney Coal Company at Indian Head, sustained a gash on the head that required 10 stitches to close when the Kennedy car was wrecked near Iron Bridge Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock. Mr. Kennedy, the other occupant of the car, was injured about the chest and legs and cut on the nose.

The Kennedys were on their way home from Connellsville. Another car, said to have been that of O. S. Fuller of Wilkinsburg, was parked on the road and endeavoring to avoid a collision Mr Kennedy steered into a concrete wall. His car was badly damaged.

Miss Kennedy was cut by broken glass of the windshield. She was removed to the Memorial Hospital at Mount Pleasant by Mr. Fuller. The driver of another car took Mr. Kennedy to the hospital. The car was towed to a garage.

The Kennedys were able to go home after being treated at the hospital.

Firemen Short $500 on Fund For Convention

The New Haven Volunteer Department is still about $500 short in the amount necessary to see it through the convention of the Western Pennsylvania Firemen's Association to be held next month at Vandergrift. The committee in charge of the soliciting is meeting with only fair success.

The firms in are against the subscription plan for raising funds but are able to figure out no other. They say it is unfair to the "regulars" who contribute every year. The lists are still being taken around and with only a short time before the convention period the firemen are anxious to get all the assistance possible.

West Penn Lineman Has Pet Rattler

Ralph Bigam, known among West Penn Power Company employes as "Paddy," a lineman for that company, worked with a gang in the vicinity of Caspars yesterday and returned home with a pet he captured during the day. It was a rattlesnake.

The reptile had six rattles and was found by the lineman close to the stone quarry. He pulled its fangs with his pliers and then kept it until he arrived here.

MAD DOG BITES FARM LIVESTOCK

SMITHFIELD, June 27.—A mad dog supposed to have been suffering from rabies passed through town Wednesday. At the farm of Joseph Thomas it bit some stock, including a large hog. It passed on to the farm of Howard Baer where it attacked a cow, biting it.

The dog was killed soon afterward.

COURT LIFTS PERRY SCHOOL INJUNCTION

Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen Tuesday dismissed the injunction restraining school board of Perry township from erecting a $50,000 addition to the grade building at Perryopolis and also levying an additional tax of 17 mills.

The contractor is authorized to proceed with the work on the building.

Uniontown Outing August 8.

Uniontown will hold a community picnic at Shady Grove Park August 8 under the auspices of the American Legion.

JAMES HANLEY KILLED BY LIVE ELECTRIC WIRE

Former Adelaide Man Employed as Assistant Foreman at Monongahela Mine.

WAS WELL KNOWN IN CITY

Family Moved From Coke Region During the Miners' Strike; Was Member of Local Catholic Church; Body to Be Brought Here for Burial

James Hanley, 28 years old, formerly of Adelaide, was electrocuted at a mine near Monongahela City Tuesday evening, July 24. Mr. Hanley, who was assistant mine foreman, had completed his work for the day and was about to re-enter the mine for extra work when he came in contact with a live wire.

Mr. Hanley was a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hanley and was born and reared at Adelaide and lived there until about a year ago when the family left the region during the strike. He was married. He was a member of the Immaculate Conception Church and was well known in and about Connellsville.

Surviving besides the parents are two brothers and four sisters. They are Elizabeth, William and John Hanley, at home; Mrs. Thomas McFarland, Gary, Ind; Mrs. James Caffrey, Leisenring No. 1, and Mrs. Thomas Coll, Star Junction.

LEGION NAMES DELEGATES TO STATE MEETING

Delegates to the state convention of the American Legion were named at a meeting of Milton L. Bishop Post No 301, held Thursday evening. The delegates selected are J. M. Dilworth, Correll J Poole and Earl Shank. Alternates are Thomas W. Scott, George Percy and Joseph Reed.

Reports of three or four committees in connection with the community picnic to be held next month at Olympia Park were heard. The transportation committee has completed its work and next week the advertising committee will become active. Much business of a routine nature was also transacted.

Copperhead's Bite Fatal to Reduction Girl

PITTSBURG, July 28.—Katie Romanek, five years old, of Reduction Westmoreland county, died yesterday in the McKeesport Hospital from the bite of a copperhead snake received while playing in the yard of her home a few weeks ago.

The child was admitted to the hospital July 12 when blood poisoning developed as a result of the bite. The wound was practically healed in a short time after the child had received the injury but later an infection set in and the child was rushed to the hospital in an effort to save her life.

Third of Arrests By State Police for Dry Law Violations

HARRISBURG, July 27.—More than one-third of the arrests made by the State Police during the first six months of 1923 were for violation of the liquor laws, it was announced today.

Figures up to June 30 shows 6,366 arrests were made for infraction of the laws, of which 2,263 were for dry law violations.

BONDS

Buy safely through this bank

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
"THE BANK THAT DOES THINGS FOR YOU."

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF CONNELLSVILLE, PA. (WESTSIDE)

Watches, Sees, Directs

Caution is the watchword of substantial progress—it does not hinder—neither does it cause loss of time.

Whenever we can be of service to you regarding advice on business, financial or investment matters, consult us freely. Your account is invited.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
Connellsville, Pa.

Nation Driving Rapidly to Crisis Instead of Growing Better, Dr. Hetrick Declares

Great Need of Age Is Preaching of Doctrine of Human Depravity, He Says.

HUMAN NATURE THE SAME

"Friends there never was a time when this doctrine of human depravity needed to be preached, when confession of sin was the outstanding need of the church and when the glorious gospel of sacrificial atonement was so greatly needed as now," declared Dr. William H. Hetrick, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, in his sermon at the union services at the Methodist Protestant Church Sunday evening, speaking on the subject, "Human Nature Unchanged," based on the text, "As It Was in the Days of Noah, So Shall It Be Also in the Days of the Son of Man," as recorded in Luke 17:26.

"The call is mighty to the church to proclaim it," Dr. Hetrick continued. It is a call to all churches, but especially to those which have not let go of evangelical truth. It is not enough to pride ourselves in the purity of our faith and then hold ourselves aloof from the conflict. We lose what we fail to use. The church is not condemning the sin of the age as it ought. Pastors, teachers and leaders are closing their eyes to the sins of humanity because, like others, they have become blind to what sin is, and have come to regard this world as on the road to automatic Utopia, when the actual fact is that the nation is driving, about as fast as it can, to a crisis."

Rev. J. H. Lambertson, who presided at the union service, endorsed the statements made by the visiting pastor, "even if they should seem pessimistic."

In part Dr. Hetrick said:

"Two events are here referred to. Each has reference to the ending of an age. One is past, having occurred at the beginning of history. The other is still future and refers to the time when the Son of Man shall appear at the end of the age. No one knows when that shall be.

"From the flood to the present is as long a period of time as we have any definite knowledge of. Should the world stand again as long, we have every reasonable assurance to believe that the teaching of this text will hold. What is this teaching? It is, that human nature essentially does not change. We say essentially, whatever the external and circumstantial changes may appear to be. The same vices, the same sins which characterized the race at the beginning, shall characterize it when Jesus appears at the end. 'As it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be also in the days of the Son of Man.'

"History in this interim of years substantiates this assertion. The Scriptures validate themselves by the testimony of experience. Human nature essentially has not changed, that is, unregenerate human nature. Mankind is a unity. He remains an unchanging solidarity in evil. Sin is his continuing characteristic. People are doing now substantially what they did milleniums ago. Not under the same exterior forms, but the inherent spirit is the same. Tendencies toward selfishness, covetness, sensuality spring unceasingly from the depths of human life. Children of the holiest parents are not exempt from the latent contamination. So prolific is the predisposition that only by the most vigilant care and cultivation is it possible to thwart the current that ever tends to sweep the race into degeneracy.

"In some respects we have advanced beyond the ancients. Our knowledge of nature, her laws, her forces, exceeds theirs. The inductive method of reasoning has brought knowledge to an exact science. We have more accurate understanding of the facts and powers which govern and control the universe. Yet this knowledge of itself, to any discernable degree, does not seem to affect or offset man's innate disposition and proclivity toward evil. Why should it? Every age of the past, like the present, has felt itself superior to preceding ages. We are no different in this regard from those who have gone before us. There never was an age which did not regard itself as in possession of the real truth of things, and such knowledge did not improve them. Indeed the desire for knowledge at the beginning became the abused occasion for rebellion and disobedience of God. All the wisdom of a Solomon was not sufficient to curb his sensuality in later life. We may know this universe to its last law, it can become as simple as the alphabet, yet this itself will no more guarantee the genuineness of moral and spiritual life, than the knowledge of a theorem in geometry will send a college student to chapel.

"In many respects we have not exceeded the fathers. Indeed it would seem we cannot. They not only exceeded themselves but all succeeding ages. We accept some of their work as finished and perfect. The arts and literary genius of the Greeks, the power for organization and government of the Romans—the study of these is still the cultural basis of our education. Whence do we meet with the classics in literature, in poetry, in drama, in tragedy? Where are the finest specimens in music, in oratory, in painting? The most inspiring hymns, as compared with the production of the present, determined by a questionnaire conducted by Etude recently, are still "Abide With Me," "Nearer My God To Thee," and "Rock of Ages."

"Along certain lines we are advancing, notably the scientific, but the assumption that because of these latter day achievements we are necessarily better morally and spiritually than they of the past, is altogether unwarranted. We are not.

"Materialistic civilization does not regenerate human nature. Yet the disposition is to presume that it does. The possibilities for evil are as seductively infinite as are the possibilities for material expansion.

"Schooling and education, of the materialistic kind, do not change man's inherently evil propensities. The greatest crooks are generally the most intellectually brilliant of minds. Someone has said it takes an educated man these days to get into the penitentiary. More devices for fleecing the public, many of them masking under the camouflage of religion, are operating today than at any other time. Sometimes we hear that even church members will steal the linen and silverware on the occasions of the church's social functions. (Fortunately we have never heard this complaint from a Lutheran congregation.)

"Now we are not unmindful of the many superb traits of moral excellence, many of our people are steadily exhibiting. Our contention is merely that human nature necessarily does not grow better with the passing centuries unless the forces to accomplish it are persistently operative. There is no self-directive or self-determined evolution in moral nature. The race is fixed in a constitutional form of depravity, just as the species in animal and vegetable life are specifically fixed. Man is man, whether you find him along the banks of the Nile and the Ganges in ancient civilizations, or along the Potomac and the Mississippi today.

"Wonderful dreams are indulged fancying the future achievements and possibilities of the race. An age, phenomenal in discovery and invention, as is this, naturally swings into the superlative valuation of these things. The supreme purpose of man's existence is conceived to be the subjugation of nature, with the untenable supposition that the knowledge and use of the hidden forces of nature will bring, unaided, transformations and regeneration of character. But it has not done it. We look in vain for its evidence. Our text tells the truth of the situation: 'As it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be also in the days of the Son of Man.'"

GEORGE BAKER, FORMER LOCAL NEGRO, SLAIN

Brother-in-Law of Washington Man Fires Fatal Shots at Trotter.

TROUBLE OVER CHILD

During a quarrel over a child Saturday afternoon at Trotter, George Baker, 45 years old, colored, of Washington, Pa., was shot and almost instantly killed by his brother-in-law, Richard Thompson, of Trotter. The shooting took place at the home of Hugh Baker, a brother of George. Thompson was arrested soon afterward and taken to jail. He made no effort to get away.

George Baker had come to Trotter to get his daughter, Alda May, 12 years old, who had been reared in the Hugh Baker home since she was three years old, her mother having died nine years ago. Stories had reached the father from his brother, it was said—that Mrs. Hugh Baker had too severely chastised the child, with the advice that he take her home. He was said to have been further determined to take Alda May home by the fact that he had built a new home at Washington and wanted to get all the children together.

A argument arose over the treatment of the child, between George and Mrs. Hugh Baker. The latter summoned her brothers, Richard and Garland, both of whom are employed at Trotter. It is claimed that George slapped his sister-in-law. Stories differ as to what transpired at the time of the shooting. One is that Thompson became incensed at his sister being struck by George and shot. Another is that Baker was about to attack his brother-in-law with a chair. Two shots were fired. One penetrated the shoulder and took a downward course toward the heart. The other struck in the abdomen. Baker collapsed and died in a few minutes on the porch to which an outsider who happened on the scene assisted him.

Hugh Baker, brother of George, knew nothing of the shooting until the trouble was over. He is assistant stable foreman.

George had been at Trotter but a short time when the shooting took place. He came to Connellsville Friday evening and remained with relatives until Saturday afternoon. He went to Trotter on the 2:15 car. The shooting took place between 2:30 and 3 o'clock. George's sister, Mrs. Fannie Gaiter of Swaugertown accompanied him and was a witness of the killing.

It was said Thompson's will plead self-defense. It is explained that he had taken possession of the revolver fearing his sister might be prompted to use it.

The dead man was well known in Connellsville. For four years he had been a driver for the Yough Coal Company. For eight years he was employed by the late Joseph Mervis and for several years by Manuel Mervis. He also had been employed on numerous building operations in the city as a hod carrier. He went to Washington soon after the death of his wife, Minnie.

Thompson had been at Trotter for a number of years, being employed on the coke yard. His wife died six months ago.

Baker was the son of a Methodist minister, Rev. Reuben Henry Baker, now dead, who preached in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia for 30 years or more. His full name was George Clark Sampson Baker. He was born and reared at Washington. Besides Alda May he leaves five children, Joseph, Clark, Walter and Boyd, at home, and Ethel with Mrs. Gaiter at Swaugertown. There are four other sisters, Mrs. Mattie Webb of Connellsville, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson of Wheeling, W. Va.; Mrs. J. T. Brandy and Mrs. Lulu Drew of Washington and two brothers, Hugh of Trotter and Harry of Washington. A brother, Todd, died six months ago.

Shoots Wife, Then Kills Himself in Jealous Quarrel

Jealousy is given as the reason Edward Martin, 25 years old, miner of Nemacolin, shot and killed his wife Thursday morning and then turned the revolver on himself, extinguishing two lives. Martin and his wife, Nellie, aged 24, had domestic trouble last Monday and the quarrel ended by the man decamping with their three children. He took the children to the home of his parents in Greensburg.

Returning Thursday morning, it is alleged that he drew a .25 calibre automatic from his pocket and fired at her point blank, killing her instantly. The Martins moved to Nemacolin from Greensburg last October and the man had been working steadily there since. Mrs. Martin was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kaylor of Nemacolin.

Boy Whirling Lighted Paper Painfully Burned

OHIOPYLE, July 28. — Whirling burning paper above his head, John, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Shifflett was burned about the arm and body yesterday when the blazing paper dropped on his back, igniting his clothing.

The boy's mother tore the clothing away and prevented fatal burns.

Barn Destroyed.

A large barn on the farm of R. W. Jones, on the Uniontown-Connellsville road, was destroyed by fire early Sunday evening. The blaze is thought to have started from spontaneous combustion. A load of new hay had been stored in the barn last week. No stock was in the barn at the time.

Demand for Iron and Steel Pipe.

Demand for pipe, both cast iron and steel, constitutes one of the most active phases of the American steel industry at present.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1922.

TO EASTERN POINTS. Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.	ORIGINATING DISTRICT Connellsville Westmoreland Pitts'bg (9)	Fairmont (8)	G'burg (7)	Latrobe (6)
Baltimore, Md. (Track Deliv.)	$3.24	$3.09	$2.94	$2.84
Chester, Pa. (P. R. R.)	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Chester, Pa. (P. & R.)	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Harrisburg, Pa. (P. R. R.-P. & R.)	2.73	2.58	2.43	2.33
Johnstown, Pa. (B. & O.)	1.39	1.39		
*Johnstown, Pa. (P. R. R.)	1.64	1.64		
Lebanon, Pa. P. R. R. and P. & R.	2.11	2.96	2.81	2.71
New York, N. Y. (37th St.)	3.49	3.34	3.19	3.09
New York, N. Y. (Bklyn.)	3.62	3.47	3.32	3.22
Philadelphia	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Sparrows Point	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Steelton, Pa.	2.73	2.58	2.43	2.33
South Bethlehem, Pa.	3.36	3.21	3.06	2.96
Syracuse, N. Y.	3.36	3.21	3.06	2.96
To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.				
Greenwich, local	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Greenwich, export	2.73	2.17	2.43	2.32
South Amboy, P. O. B. vessels	3.14	2.99	2.84	2.74
Harlsmus Cove	3.19	3.04	2.89	2.79
Greenville	3.19	3.04	2.89	2.79
Canton, Balto., local	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Canton, Balto., export	2.66	2.50	2.35	2.25
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.				
St. George, Float Bridge	3.24	3.24		
Arlington and St. George Piers	2.99	2.99		
Philadelphia, P. & R., within Capes	2.84	2.84		
Philadelphia, P. & R., without Capes	2.57	2.57		
Curtis Bay and Balto. Piers, within Capes	2.84	2.84		
Curtis Bay and Balto. Piers, without Capes	2.60	2.50		

*The rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania State line to Johnstown is $1.15 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Connellsville rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; from points on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Sutersville, Pa., from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS. Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.	ORIGINATING DISTRICT Pittsburg Group (1)	Upper C'ville (2)	Lower C'ville (3)
Canton, O.	$1.55	$1.55	$1.65
Chicago, Ill.	2.09	3.09	3.09
Cleveland, O.	1.84	1.99	1.99
Columbus, O.	1.89	1.89	1.89
Detroit, Mich.	2.58	2.58	2.58
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	3.09	3.09	3.09
Toledo, O.	2.39	2.39	2.39
Youngstown, O.	1.54	1.42	1.42
Lake Ports	1.66	1.72	1.72
To CANADIAN RAILING POINTS:			
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.24	2.39	2.39
Port Maitland, Ont.	2.24	2.39	2.49

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous exceptions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale, south to, but not including Brownsville on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston except Braznell and all Monongahela River railroad points, New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

MEANEST THIEF ROBS MAN OF $3 OF HIS SUPPORT

SMITHFIELD, July 27 — The meanest thief has appeared in Smithfield. George Moser, 83 years old, was the victim. Forty fine chickens by means of which Mr. Moser has been making a living were stolen. "No tramp ever left his door without something to eat," is said of Mr. Moser.

NEARLY 6,000 ACRES BURNED OVER IN FAYETTE

HARRISBURG, July 28.—Figures compiled by District Forester V. M. Bearer of Ligonier show that 248 forest fires occurred in the southwestern part of Pennsylvania during the past spring. They burned over a total of 17,641 acres at cost almost $8,800 to extinguish them. They did a total damage estimated at more than $50,000. Somerset county suffered more than any other county in the district. In it occurred 122 fires that burned over 7,412 acres. Fayette county followed with a total of 5,833 acres that were burned over, while 2,934 were made barren by the 50 fires that occurred in Westmoreland county. Only 16 fires occurred in Allegheny county. They destroyed 1,477 acres of forest land much of which was covered with a valuable growth of young forest trees.

Individuals and corporations who permit the spread of forest fires must now reimburse the Commonwealth for the cost of putting them out. Where there is evidence of gross negligence on the part of the person responsible for the fires, criminal prosecutions are being entered. A total of more than $1,000 has already been paid this year on 51 forest fire claims. Numerous other cases are now pending and criminal prosecutions are contemplated in 29 cases.

SECOND LOCALLY KNOWN WRITER IS KNIGHTED BY KING OF ENGLAND

A second Western Pennsylvania newspaper man has been knighted by the King of England. Pomeroy Burton, born and reared in New Castle, and who later attained distinction as a member of the staff of the Brooklyn Eagle, was induced, several years ago, to go to London and take charge of some of Lord Northcliffe's publications. In recognition of the service he has performed in that capacity knighthood was conferred upon him by King George upon the latter's recent birthday.

Sir Pomeroy, as he is now known, has been a life long friend of Mrs. Rachel Barge, Mrs. E. T. Norton and Mrs. C. D. Schell and visited here several times.

Percival Phillips, a Brownsville boy, who has been a newspaper worker in England for many years, and famous as a war correspondent, was knighted by King Edward, father of the present King of England.

Blood-Poisoning, Not Snake Bite, Cause of Death

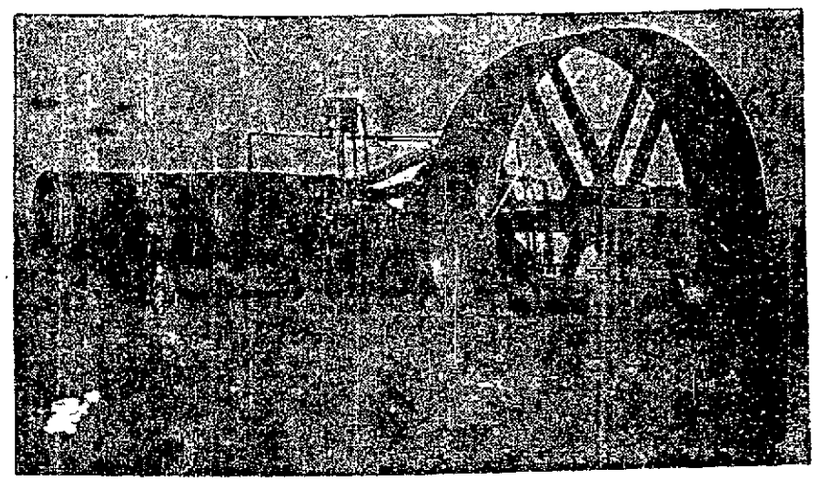
GREENSBURG, July 28.—Blood-poisoning of an undetermined origin and not from a snake bite is thought to have been the cause of the death of Clair Allen Wineland, 10 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wineland of Fort Palmer who died in the Westmoreland Hospital here. A week or more ago the lad had gone to the pasture to bring the cows home and returned felt all right. On the following day however his right ankle began to swell and later his left.

Later after admittance to the hospital his body began to swell. The snake theory was advanced but generally disproved. Indications were of some form of blood poisoning. The lad was buried from the home of his parents this week.

The Connellsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole Manufacturers of the Lepley Patents and Designs, Covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture.

Pumps — STEAM, COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRIC. SINGLE, DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX PATTERNS. WOOD LINED, BRONZE OR CAST IRON FITTED. FOR MINE, TANK OR MILL SERVICE.

Engines — HOISTING, HAULING OR STATIONARY. FIRST MOTION OR GEARED.

Fans — HEAVY STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH DUTY SERVICE. BLOWING, EXHAUST OR REVERSING. DRIVEN WITH PLAIN SLIDE VALVE, PISTON VALVE OR CORLISS ENGINES.

Air Compressors — SINGLE OR DUPLEX PATTERNS. SIMPLE OR COMPOUND.

Steel Hoisting Cages — PLATFORM AND SELF DUMPING. LARRIES, SCREENS, CHUTES, BULL WHEELS, HEAVY GEARS AND SPECIAL MACHINERY.

We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction.

We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines.

Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

The Connellsville Coke Trade

is reviewed carefully each week as to production and prices, and any other notable features by the organ of the coke trade for nearly 40 years. Subscribe now. It's a trifle—only $2.00 a year, payable in advance.

Address, The Courier Company Connellsville, Pa.

Bell 99. Tri-State 8.

Motor Sand

Yough Sand and Stone Company

DUNBAR, PA.

L. C. Hechling. E. L. Zearly, M. A.M. Soc. C. E.

FAYETTE ENGINEERING COMPANY

Civil, Mining and Consulting Engineers

Mine and land surveys. Plans, estimates and Superintendence of construction of complete coal and coking plants, railroads, water works, city paving and sewerage, etc. Examinations and reports on coal lands and mining properties. Valuations.

SPECIALITIES: COAL AND COKE PLANTS.

ELECTRIC BLUE PRINT DEPARTMENT.

501-2 First National Bank Bldg. Bell and Tri-State Phones 249

UNIONTOWN, PA.

Grim Reaper

ANNA McCLURE LONG.

Mrs. Anna McClure, 52 years old, wife of J. C. Long, and life-long resident at Carmichaels, Greene county, and vicinity, died at the family home at that place, Sunday morning, following a short illness. She was born on February 8, 1871, a daughter of Owen McClure and Lucinda Bell McClure, deceased.

MRS. ELLA MICHAEL.

Mrs Ella Michael, died yesterday at the home of her nephew, J .E. Pringle of Byrn Mawr Farm, Forest Hills borough.

CLARENCE HETRICK.

Clarence Hetrick, 31 years old, son of John and Ida Hetrick of Accident, Md., died in the Uniontown Hospital Thursday afternoon from injuries sustained in the Youngstown mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. The remains were sent to his late home today.

J. D. WEST.

Guy Warman of McClellandtown received a telegram Thursday evening announcing the death of his uncle, J. D. West, which occurred at his home at Jacksonville Thursday morning, July 26. Mr. West formerly resided in Springhill township and was a teacher in this county for many years. He is survived by his wife, their only child having died many years ago. Three sisters, Misses Mattie, Lida and Annie West, of Smithfield, and one brother, Alvin West of Crawford county, also survive. No details as to the cause of his death were given in the message. Burial will be made at Jacksonville.

MRS. ISAIAH BLOUGH.

HOOVERSVILLE, July 27.—Mrs. Catherine Shaffer Blough, 78 years old, wife of Isaiah Blough of this place, died of a complication of diseases Wednesday at her home. She is survived by her husband and the following children: Sarah, wife of Amanish Beyer, and Nettie, wife of Irvin Trent, both of this place; Margaret, wife of Grant Sell, Johnstown, and William Blough of Blough station. Mrs. Blough also is survived by one brother, Samuel Shaffer of Pleasant Hill, and 14 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

JOSEPH R. FEILER.

Joseph R Feiler, two years and two months old, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Feiler of Broad Ford, died Thursday afternoon at the Cottage State Hospital from spinal meningitis. The parents and one sister survive.

MRS. VIOLA C. WOODWARD.

Mrs. Viola Craft Woodward, 53 years old, wife of R. M. Woodward, died at the family home in Franklin township, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock following an illness of a complication of diseases. In addition to her husband she is survived by one son, Walter and one daughter, Louse, both at home.

She is also survived by her parents, Mr and Mrs John H. Craft of Uniontown; two sisters, Mrs. L. L. Byers of Franklin township and Mrs. Louis Bittner of Scottdale, and by one brother, Russell Craft of Uniontown.

JAMES M. LEWIS.

James Marshal Lewis, 55 years and 15 days old, of Oliphant, died in the Uniontown Hospital Wednesday afternoon following an illness of a complication of diseases. The deceased is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ellen Lewis, one daughter, Mrs. Mary Wilson of Oliphant, three sons, Lindsey, of Wynn, and Ralph and Ray, at home.

MRS. MARTHA ELLIS WALKER.

MOUNT PLEASANT, July 25 — Mrs Martha Ellis Walker, 80 years old, died this morning at her home in Main street. She is survived by a daughter, Miss Irma, at home, and two sisters, Mrs. Frank Demander of Mount Pleasant and Mrs. Ann Mahaney of North Scottdale, and a brother, James Ellis, of Mount Pleasant.

MARY A. NELSON.

Mrs. Mary A. Nelson, 70 years of, widow of William A. Nelson, died at her home in Wharton township, Monday evening from complications incident to her advanced age. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Flora Burd of Farmington and Mrs. Jesse Provance of Hopwood and one son, William P. Nelson of Ohiopyle.